FIRST EDITION.

GENERAL POLITICS.

It is reported that the leading Democrats have agreed to propose Charles O'Conor as a candidate for Governor of New York at the Democratic Convention at Syracuse.

Three thousand negroes were present at a Grant mass meeting in New York City on Monday night. Speeches were made by Garnett, Butler, Francis, Samuel Clay and others.

Thurlow Weed publishes a card saying that Gen. DIX's nomination will meet with Judge Robertson's hearty approval.

The Chairman of the New York Liberal Republican Committee on Monday announced that the Liberal Republicans have nothing to do with the ratification meeting of the Baltimore Convention to be held there, but are leaving everything to Tammany.

A call has been issued for a Convention of the Democratic and Liberal Republican soldiers and sailors of this State, to meet at Harrisburg on the 26th of September, to organize in support of Greeley and Brown.

A bogus circular, dated at the headquarters of the National Grant Club in New York, has been sent from there to different parts of the country, requesting a remittance of thirty dollars from each person to whom it is sent, to John T. Hamilton, Secretary. There is no such a club there.

Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, and Judge Knight, of Florida, were elected Vice Presidents of the National Union League last Monday night. The League passed strong Republican resolutions, and a vote of thanks to the North Carolina Republicans for their recent victory.

The New York Republican Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and elected the following officers: Chairman, A. B. Cornell; Secretary, J. N. Knapp, and Treasurer, Henry Clews.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will issue excursion tickets for the Louisville Democratic Convention, good from August 29th to September 17th, at half rates.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of straight-out Democrats of the Thirtieth New York District was held at Niagara Falls yesterday. Geo. Sprague and Gaius Miller were chosen delegates to the Louisville Convention. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the Baltimore Convention, and pledging the hearty support of the straight-out Democratic ticket.

General Banks made a speech at Lynn, Mass., last night, on the occasion of a Greeley and Brown flag raising.

At a meeting of the Apollo Hall General Committe, held last night, it was resolved, after considerable discussion, to send delegates to the Louisville Convention.

The South Carolina Democratic Convention yesterday adopted resolutions advising the Democrats to nominate no State ticket, denouncing the frauds and corruption of the State Government, demanding of the Republicans to fulfill their pledges for reform, and advising the formation of perfect county organizations for local purposes.

TLe Democrats of the fourth Missouri district nominated R. A. Hatcher for Congress.

NITRO-GLYCERIN EXPLOSION.

A Man's Body Blown to Atoms —Spontaneous Combustion the Cause of the Catastrophe.

Last Monday morning about eleven o'clock a terrible nitro-glycerine explosion occurred at Rouseville, Pa., resulting in the instant death of Mr. Wm. H. Payne, the torpedo agent at that place. From the Titusville *Herald*, of yesterday morning, we gain the following particulars:

Mr. Payne was a partner of Mr. James Sanders, the agent for Roberts' torpedoes, and the firm kept a magizine on the Toll's farm, about one mile distant from Rouseville, where is constantly kept on hand a large amount of the explosive and dangerous material in cans.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Payne went to the magazine with a buck board and double team, for the purpose of procuring some nitro-glycerine and a torpedo. He had gone about two-thirds of the distance and had reached a point on the road about thirty rods east of the strong well, when the can exploded. Mr. Payne's body was simultaneously scattered over an area of about twelve acres, the buckboard was literally torn into splinters, but strange to say the horses were not killed, but ran away badly singed and wounded in the haunches. The explosion was distinctly heard four miles off.

THE HILL THEMSELVES TO ITS VERY CENTER,

and every building in Rouseville was shaken to its foundation. A man named William McCandless was working on the road a few feet from where the explosion took place, and had gone off five minutes previously to get a drink of water. He was on his way back when he heard the explosion, and saw the horses rushing down the hill. Upon approaching to the spot, he fully realized the terrible situation and the

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

he had made. A large crowd of persons from the surrounding wells and adjacent houses soon made their appearance and the bushes were searched far and near for the remains of the unfortunate man. What was found would not fill half a bushel measure. The following is

A LIST OF WHAT WAS FOUND

scattered broadcast, after a diligent search: A portion of the face, including nose, mouth, beard and one eye, to which was hung by a shred a portion of the shoulder-blade; the right hand badly mutilated; a portion of the bowels; a few broken ribs; a small piece of the spinal column; his feet without the toes, and his body with some of his toes in. The right hand was found at a distance of 350 feet, and the other parts at various distances and widely scattered. This is all of the body that could be discovered His watch was picked up near the right hand, badly damaged; his pocket book was found entire, with its contents, but his account book was torn to shreds.

Deceased was a native of Philadelphia and was thirty-four years of age. He leaves a wife but no children. He was sober and industrious and highly respected by all who knew him. He had been twenty months at the torpedo business, and was always afraid of it. He told a friend of his last Saturday that this would be the last well he would torpedo, and then he would quit the business entirely. The moment his wife heard the explosion, half a mile of in Rouseville, she remarked that she was sure that it was a nitro-glycerine explosion and that her husband was killed, which proved to be only too true.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION

was evidently spontaneous combustion. The can was square in shape, and contained twenty pounds of the explosive. It was tightly corked and was supposed to have been covered with wet cloths, which is the usual custom. Mr. Sanders informs us that copper vessels with tubes are provided for the purpose of conveying this highly dangerous compound, but on this occasion the tin can, as received from the factory, and which had been stored in the magazine all winter, was used.

PHILADELPHIA.

Destructive Railway Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—The loss by the wrecking of a train and the burning of oil and cars, on the Reading Road, this morning, is nearly a quarter million dollars. No lives were lost.

The New York freight train consisted of twenty-eight cars. The fifteenth car jumped the track, and striking the end of a bridge, carried it off the abutment, carrying the rest of the train down on the Reading track twenty feet below. This disaster had hardly occurred when the train of ninety cars, carefully laden, came running up to the bridge. The engineer and fireman jumped from the engine and escaped with their lives, though sustaining some slight injuries. In a moment more the coal trains collided with terrific force with the huge pile of ruins which filled the chasm. The shock to the train threw every car from the track, while ten were completely smashed and battered up, lying piled upon each other. Some were tossed a distance of twenty feet. Others were thrown back upon the train. Their wreck was complete. In a few minutes after the collision of the coal train a conflagration ensued, which destroyed all the cars that plunged into the chasm, with all their valuable merchandise, and the locomotive of the latter was completely destroyed. It fell upon the charred cars and ruins of the bridge. The cars of the New York train contained dry goods. The fire department was quickly summoned, but despite the efforts of the firemen all that was combustible went to ashes.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Further Particulars of the Election.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 27.—Returns of Thursday's election from counties beyond the reach of telegraph come in very tardily. Corrected reports from thirty-five counties reduce Gov. Jacobs' majority to a little rising forty-eight hundred. Thirty counties, as now reported, give one hundred and twenty for the constitution. It is generally conceded that the rest of the State will increase the majority for the constitution, and diminish that of Jacobs', but it is not considered possible that Mr. Jacobs' majority can be overcome, as the populous part of the State has been heard from.

Daniel election to Congress in this district is assured by five or six thousand majority. J. M. Hagans, Republican, was voted for Congress without opposition in the Second District. The Camden men here, in view of Jacobs' election, are vexed over the prospective ratification of the Constitution, under which, if ratified, Jacobs will hold four years.

The proposition to insert "white" as a qualification for office, received but one hundred and eighty votes in this county. In some counties it received the full Camden vote. It is undoubtedly defeated.

CHICAGO.

Expelled from the Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, August 27.—The Board of Trade this morning expelled Jno. B. Lyon, & Co. and Hugh Maher for their connection with recent events in the wheat market.

—The steamships Atlantic, City of Brooklyn, Nile, Hanover, Rhein, Ohio and Tennessee have arrived at Liverpool; the China, from Liverpool, at New York.

ON TO SAN DIEGO.

The Texas Pacific Party.

Letter from Colonel John W. Forney, Descriptive of the Ride Across the Continent—Wonders Wrought by the Energy and Enterprise of the Western People—Illinois, Chicago, Nebraska and Omaha—Substantial Public Improvements—The Age of Iron—The Illimitable Field Open to Immigration and the Great West.

[From the Philadelphia Press of the 26th.]
ON THE CARS OF THE UNION PACIFIC.
AUGUST 18, 1872.

While my good friends Daniel Dougherty and Morton McMichael are interviewing Louis Napoleon and Eugenie at Chiselhurst, and Lord Lytton Bulwer, Charles Dickens, Jr., and the Prince of Wales, I am swiftly going forth, with a good company, at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, across part of the continent of America, to visit some of the real sovereigns of our own country, the founders and builders of empires, whose works display an amount of energy and foresight never paralleled, certainly in modern civilization. Founded, like Pennsylvania, on deeds of peace, and for peace alone, no rebellion or revolution can ever, in my belief, dislocate the vast proportions of this series of republics. We have no ex-emperors nor heirs-apparent. Our ex-Presidents are not exiles from home, but live, as all their predecessors have lived, in honored seclusion, while those who aspire to power have a loftier heritage than has ever been proffered to man. And, without indulging in what may be called exaggeration, I feel free to say that no potentate of the Old World, with unlimited power and resources, ever achieved, not even in the days of the Roman Emperors, such a rapid succession of wonders as have been wrought by the pioneers, projectors, and people of the single city of Chicago, which we left on Thursday morning, the 15th of August.

CHICAGO SEVERAL YEARS AGO.

In 1830 Chicago was a small military post, established as a sort of frontier protection against the Indians. Its growth up to the great fire of October 9, 1871, was unprecedented in any age. The fire was on a scale of frightful magnitude. It was a calamity that touched the heart of every civilization. When I saw its ravages, last November, my heart bled for the sufferings of the people, and I stood in hopeless awe before the universal desolation—great houses and solid credits swept out of existence in the twinkling of an eye; seventy thousand families plunged into utter destitution; miles of streets laid in ashes, until it was almost impossible to designate the names by which they had been known. And when last week I saw these streets rebuilt in royal magnificence far surpassing their former splendor, I invoked the past, when Chicago was an Indian trail, and anticipated the future, when Chicago would be the grandest metropolis of the West. The population of Chicago has increased forty thousand since the fire of October 9, 1871.

PROGRESS OF WESTERN STATES.

The progress of Illinois and Iowa has been simply astounding. I well recollect when Illinois had but one member of Congress, and Stuart and Douglas were candidates in the whole State; but now Illinois has nineteen members, and a population of over 2,600,000, nearly as large as that of Ohio with her twenty members. It seems but yesterday that Iowa was a Territory, with the old Indian fighter, General Dodge, as delegate. Now Iowa has a population of nearly 1,400,000, with nine members in the new Congress! Everywhere comfort, wealth, refinement, and bustle. Villages like cities, farms like those of Pennsylvania; thousands of acres of wheat and corn ready for the harvester just two months later than Texas, where the wheat was ripe and the corn ripening when we were there last June.

ON OUR WAY.

Colonel Scott and his party left Chicago on Thursday morning at 10:30 in two palace cars, including his own. We have, besides our chief, General Dodge, the principal engineer; J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas; J. S. Harris, of Louisiana; John McManus, of Pennsylvania; W. T. Walters, of Maryland, and J. W. Forney, of Pennsylvania, Directors of the Texas & Pacific Railway. Colonel George Williamson, of Louisiana, and Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, are our invited guests, while in their own car the Government Directors of the Union Pacific, Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, D. S. Ruddock, of Connecticut, and J. S. Millard, of Nebraska, add to the interest and enjoyment of the expedition.

THE FATHER OF RIVERS.

We struck the Mississippi at the beautiful town of Dixon, famous for its enormous sawmills and thriving people, reached Council Bluffs at 9:30 A.M. on Friday, and left Omaha for San Francisco at 11 o'clock the same day. Here again Memory waved her wand. And in this be the spot which I could have bought as late as 1853 for a few thousand dollars? Two friends came to me in Washington in that year and proposed a speculation on this very site, but Kansas was the great objective point, and nobody dreamed that the first railroad to the Pacific would start from here, or that Iowa, on the opposite shore of the crooked and muddy Missouri river, would in twenty years be pushed forward into the front rank of States, threatening in another decade to have as large a representation in Congress as all New England! To-day Nebraska is a State with two Senators and a member, and in a few years, with an alluvial soil almost equal to that of Iowa, and with railroad communication with St. Louis, Kansas, Denver, and the Pacific, and by the Missouri river, along its continued length of over 3,000 miles, with the mighty cities along its borders and the borders of the Mississippi, north and south, will become equally as great and powerful as Iowa.

OMAHA IN 1854.

In 1854 Omaha had only a few squatters, and its first postmaster, Mr. A. H. Jones, now one of the solid men of the place, carried the letters in his hat, and delivered them in person. To-day it has a population of nearly 17,000, two daily papers, two colleges, two common schools, six private and seven public schools, and fifteen churches. The Government is erecting a splendid granite post office, and the new hotel, nearly finished, is larger than the Girard or the Colonnade in our city. Its private residences are many of them, beautiful and substantial, and the view from the heights of the river and Council Bulls is exceedingly picturesque. There are seventy-nine manufactories and six breweries in Omaha, and eighty-eight wholesale houses whose sales for 1869 amounted to eight millions eight hundred thousand dollars. Think of it as you read, that eighteen years ago the post office of Omaha was carried in a hat! George Francis Train has a property here which he bought for several hundred dollars a few years ago, which Mr. Croffet says in his invaluable work, "The Transcontinental Tourist's Guide," must eventually realize a fortune such as millionaires are content with."

OBJECTS OF INTERESTS.

But no object at a point so full of contrasts is more interesting than the graceful and substantial iron bridge across the Missouri, uniting the two States of Iowa and Nebraska, and forming the main link between the Eastern terminus of the Union Pacific and the great iron highway to the North. It is half a mile in length, and is just finished. There are seven spans, 200 feet in length each; rests 50 feet above high water mark, and 70 feet above low tide. The piers are hollow cylinders, filled in with concrete, rocks, &c. The first were cast in Chicago; the iron is one and three-fourths of an inch thick, and the tubes nine and a half feet in diameter. The cost is about $1,500,000. It is a splendid structure, and one of the numerous monuments along this route to the honor of General Granville M. Dodge, late chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, and now in the same position on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and, with the rest of us, on his way to San Diego, California, the Pacific terminus of the latter, where his subordinates are already at work surveying. His estimate was some two hundred thousand dollars over the actual cost of the bridge.

And now we cross the iron bridge and through the town, and enter upon our journey to "the Golden State." But before I attempt to give my readers an idea of a work already sufficiently described, let us glance for a moment at the future of the iron trade of the United States—the thought suggested by this iron road over the Missouri.

COLONEL SCOTT ON THE IRON TRADE.

Colonel Scott unhesitatingly declares that the iron trade is in its infancy, and that no imagination can do justice either to the capacity of our country in coal and iron, or to the future demand for both. The last estimated annual production of pig iron in this country was nearly two millions of tons, and the increase this year will be about three hundred thousand tons west of the Allegheny Mountains alone, from new furnaces erecting in 1872. Every day increases the uses to which iron is applied. They are almost indefinite. Few or no more wooden railroad or other bridges will be built hereafter. Iron bridges cost more, but will last for ages. They defy fire and are kept in easy repair. Ships and buildings of all kinds, and ornaments of every variety are constantly creating new demands upon our mines, forges, and furnaces; and as our sixty-three thousand miles of railroad are daily increasing, this demand will multiply in extravagant proportions. Already the iron of Western Pennsylvania goes forth to the West, while that produced in the East finds a ready and eager market. Meanwhile the iron of Virginia, Alabama, Missouri and the lakes, almost equal to that of Pennsylvania, will be reinforced by the development of iron at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, in the Territories of Colorado, Montana, etc. The effect of this endless demand and supply in the inculculable adaptations of iron cannot be conceived. Upon labor it will operate like magic.

FRUITS OF PROTECTION.

We have already said that the success of the protective policy in America has compelled a reciprocal increase of wages in Europe, thus making that policy a fixed feature of the Government under any party; and as the same causes will operate, and are now operating, all over our yet undeveloped States, the field opened to enterprise in every class and condition by our cheap lands in our mineral and agricultural regions is absolutely illimitable.

But I find that I must close this hasty sketch, to catch the mail. Written in pencil on my knee, in the intervals of conversation and visitors, it is at least useful as proving that the Union Pacific is a smooth and perfect railroad. I write and ride and sleep as easily on this great road as on the Pennsylvania Central. We have just reached Ogden, 1,032 miles from Omaha, and 880 to San Francisco. The Central Pacific begins at Ogden. These double-headed corporations, born of the exigencies of the war, the generosity of the Government, and the courage of our people, are worthy of many more and many better chapters than I can write, yet I hope to seize some of the moments that fly before me as we speed across the Continent to refer briefly to their history, and the coming revolution they are working in the manners and customs and physical geography of the world.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNIONTOWN.

The Weather and Excursions to the Mountains—Uncle Jake Miller and Mr. Taylor—Sad Affliction.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]
UNIONTOWN, August 27th, 1872.

THE WEATHER AND EXCURSIONS.

Warm weather still continues and excursions to the mountains, both for pleasure and comfort, are still in vogue. Our three livery stables are kept very busy by residents and strangers.

A number of persons from town went to the Summit House last evening

"To dance all night, till broad day-light,
And go home with their spouses in the morning."

Your correspondent much prefers a quiet promenade along some secluded path and to listen to the music of some sweet and tender voice, especially during these warm and sultry evenings.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SCENERY.

There are several places in our mountains from which can be seen a most beautiful country as far as the eye can reach. Dunbar's Camp and Pine Knob are visited most frequently. But one loses half the pleasure of a visit to these places on account of the rough roads; but where no one in particular is concerned in repairing them better could not be expected. No one should visit either of these places without taking a *good glass*.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

There will be a Republican meeting in the Court House next Tuesday evening, when we hope Mr. Ketchum will be present to address the people; also we expect Mr. Taylor, our nominee for Congress, to be present.

MR. TAYLOR AND THE "STANDARD."

Uncle Jake Miller, proprietor of the *Standard*, has taken a dead stand against Mr. Taylor, and will do his prettiest to control this county in the same manner that he, perhaps justly, blames others for controlling the other counties in this District. But much as Uncle Jake is *respected* and *honored* throughout the county, he cannot carry *fifty* votes against the regular nominee, and his course in this matter is only injuring the very one he hopes to befriend. Mr. Minor and all his friends, who have not allowed their anger to get the better of their judgment, (of these there are not a dozen) will give their hearty support to Mr. Taylor, the nominee, knowing that he should not be blamed with all the faults of his friends.

SAD AFFLICTION.

Yesterday Mr. Minor met with a sad affliction in the death of his youngest child. All his friends, and they are innumerable, sympathize with him in his sorrow. We all have the consolation of knowing that the dear little one can now see its Heavenly Father, even though she was never permitted to see her earthly parents. May God comfort him and his family.

S. Y.

NEW CASTLE.

Lawrence County Democratic and Liberal Convention—Hon. Wm. McClelland Nominated for Congress—Other Nominations—Hopes of the Soreheads—Tom Marshal Speaks, &c.

DEMOCRATIC LIBERAL CONVENTION.

NEW CASTLE, August 27, 1872.

Delegates representing the remnant of the Democratic party in the county, met in this place yesterday for the purpose of making their nominations. A few individuals, calling themselves "Liberal Republicans," met in pursuance of a call signed by two or three dozen persons representing six townships in this county, outside of New Castle; three of these townships being represented in the call by a solitary individual from each one.

A Conference Committee was appointed to shake hands across the "chasm," and name suitable candidates for the offices to be filled at the coming election.

NOMINATIONS.

Hon. William McClelland, of Lawrence, was nominated for Congress; Mr. Wm. Stewart, of Mercer, for State Senator; Rev. John Alford, of New Castle, for Assembly, and S. K. McGinniss, Esq., for Prothonotary. In order to complete the list of candidates and present a full ticket, the nominations made by the Republicans assembled in June for Associate Judge, Commissioner and Auditor, were endorsed by this Convention, which proves conclusively that the Democratic party in Lawrence county has yielded the contest, and does not expect to elect a single candidate for the offices named without the aid of Republican votes. Rev. Alford will surprise his Republican friends if he accept the nomination for Assembly.

VAIN HOPE.

The Democrats, in conjunction with a few formerly professed Republicans, hope by their action to defeat some of the nominees on the Republican ticket. No better evidence of the hopelessness of their case can be given, and no better argument is needed to convince true Republicans of the urgent necessity of standing to their nominees. [illegible] much

Acc[illegible]
shall, o[illegible]
and ad[illegible]
Grant-[illegible]
political situation. Thos. Shields, Esq., "Liberal," presided, requesting the Vice Presidents of the organization previously elected to come forward. No response was made, they either having retired to their rural dwellings, or did not possess sufficient moral courage to march to the music of the Democratic drum.

Mr. Marshall was introduced and for more than two hours discoursed on the merits and demerits of the Presidential and Gubernatorial candidates. He was frequently interrupted by responses from Republicans, and had not proceeded far before he discovered that the sentiment of the audience was strongly in favor of the Republican nominees. The enthusiasm manifested for Grant made it difficult for the speaker to be heard. The Chairman at times could scarcely preserve order in the assembly. In Mr. Marshall's estimation, Gen. Grant though a skillful warrior is incompetent to discharge the duties of a civil office. He repeatedly asserted that he had no doubt of President Grant's integrity, but was not prepared to say whether General Hartranft was dishonest or incompetent, yet he labored earnestly to prove that he was either the one or the other, still leaving the problem unsolved. The speaker said but little about the Democratic candidate for governor, and the candidates for vice-President were not mentioned. Greeley, his life and history, afforded an extended field for the display of his eloquence.

Horace, the earthly saint, is too far advanced in human knowledge and intelligence, and too good a being for this low world, and President Grant too ignorant and erring a creature to live if Mr. M.'s contrast of their characteristics is correct.

WORKINGMEN COMPETENT TO DECIDE.

The workingmen of this city are possessed of sufficient intelligence to decide for themselves the question of Grant's fitness for the Presidency from the record of the past, and upon that record will they vote.

Soldiers' Convention.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I am meeting with encouraging responses from circulars, asking for a large delegation from the Monongahela Valley on the 17th. One soldier writes:

"I have been a life-long Democrat, but I cannot shake hands across the bloody chasm.' The hand I used to do my shaking with was shot off by the very men who now support Greeley, quarters buried somewhere in the 'bloody chasm.' I don't shake, but I can *holler*, and this year cheer for Grant. You can count me to help swell the chorus at Pittsburgh on the 17th.

JAMES L. KEARNES."

You may look out for a "whole lot of us fellers" from the valley of the Islandess River.

Very respectfully,
CHILI W. HAZZARD.

MONONGAHELA CITY, August 26.

Another Straw.

EDITORS OF GAZETTE.—Returning from the Montrose sale of lots on Monday, and with many others, having to lay over some time at Claremont waiting for a train, a proposition was made by a gentleman of the party to canvass the political status of the voters present. The result was as follows: Grant, 35; Greeley, 1; O'Conor, 1. This indicates a fight race between Greeley and O'Conor to get out of the small end of the horn first. A vote of some 6 or 8 ladies present was taken. They were unanimously Grant *men*. How is that for high. L.

ALBANY.

Water Commissioners Impeached.

ALBANY, August 27.—Water Commissioners Henry H. Martin, Erastus Corning, Visscher Ten Eyck and James Kidd have been impeached by the Common Council on a charge of having negligently and wilfully permitted the waters of Sand Creek and Tivoli Lake to become the receptacle of the drainage and filth of cattle yards, hog pens, privies, dwellings and other buildings; negligently and wilfully omitted and neglected to supply the city of Albany with a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water; negligently and wilfully permitted the waters of Lake Tivoli to run to waste and to be diverted from their use of supplying the city of Albany with water. A committee was appointed to try the Commissioners on the charges.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Convention of Maine Soldiers in Portland.

THE NOMINATION OF GRANT AND WILSON ENDORSED.

A "Brindle Tail" Ticket in Arkansas.

REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Greeley Repudiated by Kansas Democrats.

Convention of Maine Soldiers.

PORTLAND, MAINE, August 27.—A mass convention of Union soldiers of Maine met at City Hall this afternoon. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was called to order by General J. W. Starbird. General Selden, Coroner of Augusta, a maimed soldier, was chosen President, and delivered a speech of welcome. On the platform were General Burnside, Senator Wilson, General John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, Fred. Douglas and others.

The President announced General Burnside, who was enthusiastically received. He alluded to the efficiency of Maine soldiers, and spoke directly to his comrades, leaving political matters to others. He referred to the strictures made upon him on account of signing the call for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh, and said that being Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic did not deprive him of the right of joining the fortunes of any political party he chose. He then declared himself in favor of Grant and Wilson.

General Butler was next introduced, and spoke on the general issues of the day.

The crowd had now become so great that another meeting was organized in an adjacent hall, where addresses were made by General Harlan and others.

General Butler was followed by General John Caldwell, of Maine, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions.

The first declares that the continued success of the Republican party in the State is the sole security of reform and progress.

The second resolved that the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the hearts and judgment of the American people, and that with him for a leader we cannot in the future, any more than in the past, fail of success.

The third hails with delight the nomination of Henry Wilson for the Vice Presidency.

The fourth enters an indignant protest against any scheme of reconciliation that embraces the remotest intimation of pensioning rebel soldiers and their chiefs.

The fifth declares that when Horace Greeley declared that he hoped the time would come when a soldier who fought with Lee and Johnson will occupy as proud a position in the hearts of the people as a soldier who fought with Sherman, he forfeited all claims to support and the esteem of the great body of men who maintained the nation's honor.

The sixth approves of the objects of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh.

The seventh declares it the duty of every Republican soldier to give his hearty co-operation to secure the Republican majority.

In the evening an immense audience assembled long before the hour fixed. They were addressed by Senator Wilson, Frederick Douglas, General Harlan and Benjamin Butler, after which the resolutions were adopted and the Convention adjourned.

A large and brilliant torchlight procession marched through the principal streets. Organized campaign companies were present from Bangor, Augusta, Lewiston and Auburn. Many buildings were illuminated.

A "Brindle Tail" Ticket in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, August 27.—The consultations of the Democratic, Republican and "Brindle Tail" State Central Committees closed on Monday evening. The result is the adoption of the Brindle ticket with two changes—Democrats were placed on the ticket for Supreme Judge and Attorney General. The electoral ticket was satisfactorily changed to suit the old committees.

The Liberal Republicans were not accorded representation upon the State ticket, and they issued a long and dignified address, setting forth their claims as the originators in the large convention assembled at Little Rock in June, the Liberal movement in the United States, as the sole organization representative at Cincinnati, and the representatives of a large party constituency. They expressed no complaint at the Combination to exclude them, but declined entering the Joint Convention, either to become an active party in the ignoring of their own constituency, or through a withdrawal, to place themselves in the attitude of disorganizers. They, therefore, resolved to confirm themselves in their action for the present, at least, to national affairs, pledging their cordial support to the electoral ticket named.

Republican Conference at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27—The [illegible]

[illegible] remained two [illegible] corpus being [illegible] Upon a writ of *habeas corpus* he was discharged by Judge Superi[illegible] an investigation.

Victoria Claffin were [illegible] ors in suit brou[illegible] hoff Myers. Both [illegible] a dollar's worth of property.

SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Guido Encke, a Custom House bro[illegible] been arrested and held in three thousand dolla[illegible] bail, on the charge of making false affidavits on damaged goods to defraud the Custom House.

ANOTHER STARRING TOUR.

Horace Greeley leaves for another Eastern tour on the 10th of September, passing through Rhode Island and delivering the opening address at the Vermont State Fair on the 20th.

RAILWAY PROPERTY SOLD.

The property of the Staten Island Railway Company at auction to-day, was knocked down to George Law for $399,000. The steamer Westfield was sold separately, bring $46,000.

EXCURSION OF VETERANS.

The excursion of the veterans of the war of 1812 to Staten Island yesterday was quite an extensive affair. Nearly three thousand persons accompanied them.

SMASH IN WHISKY.

A locomotive and two freight cars, the latter laden with whisky, were smashed and the whisky burned this morning at Jefferson City by a collision with another train. Loss, $161,000.

PERSONAL.

The Brazilian Prince visited West Point yesterday.

President Grant leaves Long Branch for Washington on Wednesday.

DYING.

Ex-President Dulas, of San Salvador, was taken ill there on Saturday and is now thought to be dying.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

The Committee of Seventy ask for the appointment of one thousand and thirty-six Inspectors of Elections.

GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

The proprietors of several gambling houses and faro banks on Broadway and Amity street were arrested and locked up last night.

STOKES SHAMMING SICKNESS.

The Toombs physicians state that Stokes is again shamming sickness.

PICNIC TO POOR CHILDREN.

Sixteen hundred poor children enjoyed "the fifteenth free picnic yesterday.

THE PENIANS.

The Fenian Brotherhood held a secret convention last week in this city.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1872.

ENFORCING EQUAL RIGHTS.

Judge Snell, of the police court, to-day fined a restaurant keeper one hundred dollars, and ordered the forfeiture of his license for refusing to sell liquor to a colored man.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Northerly to north-easterly winds and generally clear weather will prevail on Wednesday over the New England and Middle States; generally clear weather over the Southern States east of the Mississippi; easterly and southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and probably areas of rain for the north-west and gradually extend eastward over the upper lake region and toward the lower Ohio valley during Wednesday.

CASUALTIES.

A Man Blown to Atoms by Nitro-Glycerine.

TITUSVILLE, August 27.—William H. Pyne, agent of the Roberts Torpedo Company, was blown to atoms yesterday by the explosion of nitro-glycerine.

DROWNED.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—C. H. Remington, foreman of the D. & S. C. machine shops, and Charles Hargus, a little son of the City Recorder, were drowned yesterday at Dubuque. Hargus was bathing in the river, and was being swept away by the current, when Remington jumped in to save him, and both sank.

Destructive Fire.

ORILLA, ONT., August 27.—A large fire broke out here to-day and destroyed the principal part of the town. Loss over $300,000.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Geneva Arbitration.

Probable Amount of Award £4,000,000—American Consul in Hayti Imprisoned—Spanish Carlists Found in Southern France Interned—Banquet to Admiral Alden in Berlin.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, August 27.—There is every reason to believe that the arbitrators have settled in principle the question of indemnity, and have fixed approximatively the amount to be awarded for vessels destroyed by Confederate cruisers. It is probable that the total amount of damages awarded to the United States will be between three and four millions sterling. No dependence is to be placed on reports which represent the amount as above or below these extremes. Some further claims remain to be settled. The question of the payment of interest on the sums awarded, which has not yet been approached, will be considered in Thursday's sitting.

WEST INDIES.

AMERICAN CONSUL IMPRISONED.

NEW YORK, August 27.—A Port au Prince letter to the *Herald* states that the American Consul, Teel, was arrested by the Haytian authorities at Nuragoas, on a trumped-up charge of having counterfeited the paper currency of that republic, and he is now in a filthy prison. Minister Bassett twice demanded his release, but was peremptorily refused. On being asked why he did not ask aid of the American man-of-war, Bassett said that such a course was unnecessary, and besides, he (Bassett) did not wish to furnish the Greeley men with a sensational campaign speech.

REFORM IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, August 26.—Severe orders have been issued by the new Intendente for the suppression of smuggling. General Ceballos, acting Captain General, has dismissed several officers of the Havana police, and is making efforts to break up the numerous gangs of thieves and robbers now infesting the city.

SPAIN.

ELECTION RETURNS.

MADRID, August 27.—*Noon.*—The *Imparcial* newspaper says the returns thus far received show that one hundred and seventy radicals, sixty-four federals, ten conservatives, four independents and thirteen Carlists have been chosen.

MADRID, August 27.—*Noon.*—The latest election returns increase the radical majority in the Cortes. So far 270 Radicals, 75 Republicans and 26 Conservatives of various shades have been elected. The returns are still incomplete.

GERMANY.

BANQUET TO ADMIRAL ALDEN.

BERLIN, August 27.—A brilliant banquet was given yesterday evening in honor of Admiral Alden, of the United States Navy, by Hon. Geo. Bancroft, American Minister. Admiral Alden went to Dresden to-day, but will return in time to witness the festivities attending the meeting of Emperors.

FRANCE.

SPANISH CARLISTS INTERNED.

PARIS, August 27.—The French authorities are interning all Carlists found in the southern departments suspected of complicity in a plot for insurrection against the Spanish Government.

NEW YORK.

The Yellow Fever Disappearing—Greeley Going on Another Starring Tour—Half-Fare Tickets to Louisville—Cruelty to Orphans—The Jersey City Muddle—Sale of Staten Island Railway Property.

NEW YORK, August 27, 1872.

THE YELLOW FEVER DISAPPEARING.

Dr. Vanderpool says that all fears of yellow fever are now dissipated, as all the patients, with the exception of a few of the crew of the ship Nymania at the West Bank hospital, have recovered and returned to work.

CRUELTY TO ORPHANS.

Mayor West, of Chambersburg, yesterday caused the arrest of H. Probasco, Steward of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of New Jersey, whom he caught brutally whipping a boy. In the course of the examination it appeared that the help in charge of the orphans attend more regularly to lager beer saloons and pleasure excursions than to their duties, the children being allowed to run about in rags and dirt. Probasco was held for trial.

THE JERSEY CITY MUDDLE.

The new Jersey City Police Commissioners have determined to bring the question of the legality of their appointment before the Supreme Court, which meets on November 4th. The old Commissioners and members of the police force received no pay since August 1st, and the Mayor refuses to sign any more warrants for the payment of their claims.

HALF-FARE TICKETS TO LOUISVILLE.

Arrangements have been completed for furnishing excursion half-rate tickets to the Louisville Convention from New York, Boston and Philadelphia. A special train of palace cars will leave Jersey City on Friday evening at seven o'clock.

ILLEGAL INCREASE OF SALARY.

Comptroller Green refuses to pay the increase in salary of the Justices of the District Co[illegible] from fi[illegible]

[illegible] publican Executive [illegible]mittee.
[illegible] in Ex[illegible]
[illegible] yes[illegible]
[illegible] was largely attended [illegible] committees were [illegible] character, everything bein[illegible] order. The Committee on Soldiers' and Sailors' Conv[illegible] to have ward committees appointed for the pur[illegible] pose of registering the number of men that [illegible]an be accommodated in private families.

Committee on Music was authorized to [illegible]onsideration the question of organiz[illegible] Adjourned.

[illegible]ft Club.
[illegible]ing was held at the [illegible] the organization of [illegible] the [illegible] of the fo[illegible]

Chief Mars[illegible] R. Moore; First Assistant, Thos. H. Phe[illegible] Second Assistant, L. P. Brown; Third Assistant, W. C. Wall; Orderly Sergeant, W. J. Sheiman.

The Club starts out with a membership of one hundred thirty-six, and will make its first turnout on parade next week.

Gov. Bard To-Night.

Arrangements have been made for a grand mass meeting to-night in front of the post office on Fifth avenue, to be addressed by ex-Governor Bard, of Tennessee, whose great speech last night in Allegheny greeted the wildest enthusiasm. Bard is unquestionably one of the finest campaign speakers we have ever had in this vicinity, and one of the most convincing as well as entertaining of orators. Let there be a grand rally to-night.

Attention! Second Ward.

The Second Ward Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club and Marching Corps will meet at their room, Wilkins Hall, Thursday evening, August 29th, at 7½ o'clock, sharp, for parade. The Good Western Band will escort the club out. All persons that have authorized their names to be placed on the rolls, and all desirous of joining, are earnestly requested to attend.

JOHN U. GILL, Marshal.

Hoboken Club.

The voters of Indiana township have organized a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club, and elected the following officers:

President, J. McDonald; Vice President, J. Armstrong; Secretary, J. B. Beatly; Treasurer, J. Hook.

PERSONAL.

***Go and hear the Bard of Tennessee to night.

***Commodore Cochran is busily engaged preparing his speech for to-morrow evening.

***Major Porter, of the Allegheny Real Estate Bank, feels happy over his escape from the forger Hill.

***Bishop Upfold, who died at Indianapolis on Monday last, was well known here. He was at one time rector of Trinity Church this city.

***Rev. J. Vannote has been quite ill for several days, and has been compelled to cancel many of his engagements with the State Central Committee on account of it.

***Yesterday morning the estimable mother of Treasurer Macferron, of Allegheny, died at the residence of her son, North avenue, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. We tender Mr. Macferron our sincere sympathies.

***We enjoyed a brief visit yesterday from our young friend and former colleague C. N. Shaw, Esq., at present one of the editors and proprietors of the Leavenworth *Daily Commercial*—a leading journal of the west. Mr. Shaw is an enthusiast on "the west." He will

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 112@113.

WE ARE authorized by Mr. E. A. Wheeler, a very influential citizen of Sharon, Pennsylvania, to say that he is not a Greeley man, as published in the *Post* last week. He is a warm supporter of Grant, and will labor for his re-election.

THE many friends and admirers of Hon. John Allison, formerly a representative in Congress from the Beaver District, will be glad to know that he has consented, if possible, after keeping certain engagements made for him in Missouri and Indiana, to spend a few days in this county towards the close of the campaign. He will probably speak in this city and at Elizabeth. Judge Allison is one of the most clear, logical and convincing speakers in the State, and is thoroughly posted on all matters at issue in the campaign.

SO PERFECTLY overwhelming is the tide that has set in in favor of Grant, that even the *Tribune* and *Herald*, of New York, admit it—the latter predicting one of the most perfect sweeps ever made in this country. In all direc.ons the signs of the times point to this result. It begins to be firmly believed that no political victory in the past will compare with that which may be fairly expected in October. Already speculation begins to be indulged as to the effect of this defeat of the Liberal-Democratic party in its future stability. It will certainly show the old Democratic leaders that they made nothing in attempting to trade principles with the Republican soreheads.

As the culture of the grape is getting to be a more important industry in the United States, and new varieties of the vine are constantly being put upon the market, it is quite desirable that some uniform test shall be applied to each for the purpose of ascertaining their comparative value. The Department of Agriculture at Washington has undertaken to do this, and has for the purpose, in addition to the cut-door vineyards, a glass-covered grapery 150 feet long and 30 feet wide, with all the newest arrangements for light, heating and ventilation. Here all the new varieties of foreign grapes are subjected to the most favorable conditions of growth, and, if of value, propogated for distribution through the agencies of the department. There are upwards of one hundred varieties now growing in this grapery, and most of them are in full bearing.

GREELEY'S SOUTHERN SUPPORT EXPLAINED.

A great many people could not understand the alacrity with which the Democracy, especially in the Southern States, accepted Horace Greeley as their candidate, but the explanation is given in his letter of acceptance of the nomination in the following sentence:

"There shall be no Federal subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe."

If this is not the old State rights doctrine, what is it? What more do the Ku-Klux marauders and murderers desire than to be permitted to use "such means" as they themselves prefer in their State and municipal affairs, without any "restrained power" interfering. What more could they want? Greeley's platform practically ignores the Constitutional amendments, and makes all civil rights bills supreme folly. The triumph of the opposition with this tenet and leadership would be practically a surrender of everything gained by the war, and the enormous loss of life and property would have been in vain. Need any one wonder that the men who suggested and sustained the Ku-Klux enormities in the South are so ready to accept Mr. Greeley as their leader? Could more be expected by even Jeff. Davis than the above pledge in case of his election?

The doctrine of the Republican party is that of liberty and nationality. It asserts the obligation of the nation to protect every man in his life and liberty. It teaches "that the internal policy of the States and municipalities" shall be subject to the supreme control of the National Constitution, and never subversive of civil and political rights in the humblest member of the Commonwealth. Within those limits, every community may be left free to such local legislation "as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe."

But the Democratic party and Horace Greeley, to reach place and obtain power, are ready to imperil the rights and the happiness of the recently enfranchised. They would leave the colored people, who are the "wards" of the Republic, not of Charles Sumner, in the hands of the State Legislatures, largely made up of their former masters and in the hands of the oath-bound Ku-Klux Klans, and sweep away all the magnificent fruits of the great struggle for union and nationality.

THE EMPERORS' MEETING.

The approaching meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria, says the Boston Post, recalls the last occasion on which the sovereigns of these three nations assembled together, in the summer of 1850. The vast changes which have so altered the face of Europe, the striking difference in the position of the powers and of their rulers, and the far different aspect which the future presents, makes the present meeting, as contrasted with the former, one of singular interest. In 1850 the stern and proud Nicholas represented the then foremost continental Empire; the amiable and able but unfortunate Frederick William IV. ruled over the inferior domain of Prussia; while Francis Joseph, then but a stripling though an Emperor, was the only one of the three potentates who survives to attend the repetition of the Conference. At the time of the 1850 meeting, Austria was still the predominant German power; and although Nicholas and Frederick William were nearly related, the closest ties of political friendship bound the Czar to the Kaiser. Between 1850 and 1872 what tremendous events have altered the attitude of these nations to each other! The sympathies of Austria with the allies in the Crimean war embittered Russia against her ancient Confederate; and to this day a barrier of silent antagonism has stood between them. Sadowa overthrew the Austrian influence in Germany, and Prussia stepped into her place as the chief of the Confederation. Common interests drew Russia and Prussia together; antagonistic interests separated Austria from both. Sedan finally dethroned not only France, but Russia, as the predominant Powers in Europe, and gave the laurels of Continental chieftainship to the revived German Empire. But it will be singular if, after all these vicissitudes, the same hopes and fears which drew Nicholas, Frederick William and Francis together in hurried counsel in 1850 summon Alexander and the Austrian monarch to Berlin in 1872. In 1850 the *coup d'etat* of Napoleon was foreseen, and the potentates looked with alarm upon another Napoleonic empire. In 1872 the French Republic is in vigorous existence, and with the example of the old Republic may likewise, perhaps, have appealed to the anxiety of the Powers which strove in vain, in '92, to crush it.

Berlin aspires to snatch from the brow of Paris the diadem of the Queen of Cities, and will assume her brightest gala costume in honor of her Imperial guests. It is long since such a concourse as will soon be witnessed in the avenue of Unter den Linden has dazzled the eyes of the staid Berliners. The meeting of three Emperors, even in these days of royal peripatetics, is a rare event. Napoleon III., though Sultans and Czars went in state to Paris to do homage to his power, and visit the Exposition, never collected three Imperial crowns in a single galaxy. The Emperors themselves will not be the least imposing adornments of the pageant; for William is the ideal of a stalwart old Knight of Brandenburg; Alexander is imposing in stature and manly beauty, and Francis Joseph is a true Hapsburg in gallant bearing and comely features. Attending their masters will doubtless be seen the leaders of the world's diplomacy and statesmanship, the heroes of the late wars. Bismarck will be there, with his Pomeranian height of form and breadth of shoulders, his grim humor, his blunt brevity; and Gortschakoff, his snow-white hair close cropped, his figure still erect, and wearing his spectacles—windows of his sharp, keen black eyes; and Andrassy, the swarthy Hungarian Premier of the Austrian Empire, with his gracious mein and his activity of motion; and quiet old Von Moltke, and the brave Prussian princes, and a starred and gold-laced host of veterans who commanded at Sabastopol, pursued or fled at Sadowa, and planted the black eagle on Metz and Strausbourg. There will be banquets and fetes, gorgeous excursions to Potsdam, field nights at the opera, reviews in the spacious squares, conference by day and revelry by night; and when the imperial play is over and the feast is done, when the curtain is down and the meats are cold, perhaps the world will find out what the gathering meant, and all the splendid hubbub has been about.

THE COMBINATION BROKEN.

It will be a happy day for the country, when all the politicians shall appreciate the intelligence which generally prevails among the American people, and the uselessness of attempting to hoodwink the masses. It will save them from spending their vital force in conjuring up strange and dishonest combinations, or of seeking to foist on the people visionary bargains. The expanded circulation of the papers, and the increasing general intelligence of the people, render it as certain as the day that a movement born in darkness, and bred in dishonesty will be certainly rejected by the people. There has hung a cloud of darkness around the Liberal-Democratic movement from the very first. The convention at Cincinnati was evidently conducted with the assurance of being endorsed at Baltimore. That this was accidental no one will seriously believe. The activity of McClure at both Cincinnati and Baltimore, the presence of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, August Belmont, at Cincinnati, and a number of other circumstances pointed to the idea of a bargain of some kind between the high contracting parties. Without assuming to judge whether the Binghampton disclosures gave the real cue to the bargain, it is, nevertheless, certain, that the Democratic leaders have some sort of assurance to induce them to join fortunes with Horace Greeley, by making him their leader at once. The natural inference is that suggested by Mr. Greeley himself, that having helped him raise his house, they expect cosy nooks for their particular comfort.

Whatever their hopes or aims, the fact still remains that the arrangement is not a success before the people. The drift of popular feeling is so unmistakably against the new arrangement that no person of intelligence even pretends to doubt it. We urge incessant work, as a lull of exertion at this time will serve to endanger the results now apparently so within our grasp. But with proper activity—and with the enemy in retreat this is not hard—we shall see the combination broken in pieces in November. The causes for the result so sure to be reached, we need not go far to seek.

1. There is an undiminished popular confidence in the patriotism and administrative capacity of President Grant. He has been assailed with multitudes of charges, but none have been or are believed. It cannot be impressed on the people that an apparently law-abiding citizen, a devoted husband and father, a prudent manager of his own affairs, and careful administrator of law, should so utterly falsify all the usual indications of character, as to be a violator of the constitution, a thief, a drunkard, and a villain generally. Yet all this has been charged, and the response of the people to the false and malicious charges begins to be already indicated in advance of its utterance at the ballot-box.

2. There is a feeling of distrust, to say the least, toward the Greeley movement. It matters not whether this is well-founded or not—the fact remains. But there is ample reason for the feeling. There is something sinister and patronizing in a host of rebels and rebel sympathizers coming forward, at this particular time, and intimating that our duty is to shake hands across the bloody chasm. Even if the doctrine were acceptable in all its details, they are not just the people to be teaching it. First of all, the loyal people wish this country to be kept safely and peaceably. If generosity and forbearance is not likely to conflict with this—so far, well. But loyal people are to be the judges of this. The people, therefore, have a reasonable distrust of a party which has as its followers all the rebels, the Ku-Klux, and their sympathizers, when remembering their old record, they now come forward with their honeyed words of peace. Popular instinct is clear that they merely seek power, not peace.

3. There is a feeling of satisfaction with the prosperity that prevails. The evidence is abundant on every hand that the country never knew such an era of prosperity as that which is now upon it. We do not claim that all the merit for this attaches to President Grant or his administration, but do insist that a large share attaches to it. The peace and security he has given to the land, has wonderfully stimulated commercial activity. Internal improvements are governed, at all times, by the demands of the commercial world, and hence an amazing progress has been made in this direction. When great works of improvement are rapidly advancing, minor forms of business prosper. Hence, that which gave the first impetus to business, may be fairly said to have chiefly imparted to the country the prosperity it enjoys. We contend that President Grant, by giving security to the people, by the firmness of his administration, gave a start to all this progress. At all events, the fact that the country has prospered under his rule is undeniable, and the people do not incline to exchange present prosperity for future uncertainty.

4. They are not willing to forget the war. We believe that all reasonable generosity for the misguided people South is entertained by the American people generally. But it does not follow, because of this, that they must be restored to political power, or given authority in the nation—save in exceptional cases. The war was too costly, in treasure and blood, to be so forgotten as to restore those who were its originators to power. And when the South unitedly joins, in the old spirit of the rebellion, with fluster and bravado, to urge on a candidate, the masses of the people elsewhere will hesitate to follow. These are among the considerations which have led the people to break over the evil combination, and it is palpably doomed to go down to rise no more.

DUEL BETWEEN AN ITALIAN COUNT AND AN AMERICAN.

Resenting an Insult to His Country with a Blow—The Italian Demanding Satisfaction—Pistols at Fourteen Paces—The Count Falls at the First Fire.

(From the Turin Gazzetta, Aug. 2.)

An "affair of honor" was determined yesterday between Count Benedetto Vincenzo Sella and an American named Frederick Brewster. The latter occupied an important position in the well-known English banking firm of Messrs. Lloyd & Co., Piazza San Marco, Leghorn. Mr. Brewster arrived at Genoa in the autumn of 1859, a hopeless invalid. Gradually experiencing the wholesale influence of our climate, he began to contribute letters containing news and gossip to certain journals in the United States, and, in the beginning of the next year, his health completely restored, he went to Rome, and paid assiduous attention to the lectures of the celebrated astronomer and mathematician, Father Secchi, who then had charge of the hall in which his favorite studies were conducted in the Sapienza University. From Rome Mr. Brewster sent many contributions to an Irish and a Scotch journal, from which he derived sufficient remuneration to defray essential expenses. In 1865 he received valuable commissions from American firms. From that year until the June of last, Mr. Brewster seemed to transact a lively trade. Speculation in Sicilian sulphur, and fruit in Messina and Palermo caused his complete and sudden ruin. Soon after he was readily received into the house of Lloyd & Co., of Leghorn, where he remained up to the fatal event with which his name will be long and unenviably associated.

THE PROVOCATION.

The Count Benedetto Vincenzo Sella was one of the highest and best branches of the late Duke of Parma's family. He was originally intended for the clerical profession; but the gown and tonsor proved to uninviting for one of Benedetto's calibre, and he preferred to confine his ambition to the rank of an officer in the National Guards. On the 23 ult. the Count and Mr. Brewster had an occasional meeting in the sala of the Leone d'Oro, in Leghorn. In this favorite resort Benedetto and the American gentleman had formed, through accidental meetings, a warm intimacy. It seemed to be the American's pride to acquire the most refined knowledge and accent of our language, as it was the Count's failing to have an undue reverence for any persons from distant climates. A lively question arose concerning the purity of American politics, and the Count employed the most bitter words of denunciatory of the same. The American demanded, first as a courtesy, that the broil should be ended, and the demand falling to be acquiesced in, Mr. Brewster aimed a stinging blow at the Count across the little table at which they sat. The Count fell backward for a moment, then suddenly sprining to his feet he drew his sword. The mutual friends of the Count and the foreigner immediately interfered and exerted their every effort to reconcile the combatants. Failing in this, they took the Count into another room and consulted Mr. Brewster to retire.

A CHALLENGE GIVEN AND ACCEPTED.

On the following morning the following note was presented to Mr. Brewster, one of the Count's footmen:

PALAZSO SELLA, July 24, 1872.

SIR: You have humiliated me in the presence of my friends, and I cannot live without some effort to seek revenge. I therefore challenge you to meet me on the field of honor on a day which you will name, and under any circumstances you propose.

BENEDETTO VINCENZO SELLA,
Lieutenant Fifth Regiment National Guard.
MR. FREDERICK BREWSTER.

The American sent the following brief reply:

15 PIAZZA SAN MARCO, July 24.

SIR: I will fight with pistols to-day on the Tuscan road. FRED. BREWSTER.

R. V. SELLA, Lieutenant.

Here their friends interfered, and resolved that should the affair be accomplished at all it were better to do so amid proper surroundings. The 1st of August was the day appointed, pistols were decided on as the weapons to be used, and the distance between the contestants when called upon to prepare to fire was placed at fourteen paces.

ON THE FATAL FIELD.

The affair was kept in profound secrecy by all connected with it, and the morning of the 1st of August came and found a party of gentlemen taking an unusually early drive in two chaises toward the country. Having reached the little wood of Brunello they alighted and bade the coachman to return to Leghorn. Lieut. Col. Ronoldi, of the Bersaliers, and Mr. Charles Lloyd, of Leghorn, were named by Mr. Brewster to act as his seconds, or *pereli*. Capt. Lucca and Lieut. Marmo, of the National Guards, stood for the Count. The challenge and the reply were read by Lieut. Col. Ronoldi, and acknowledged by the contestants.

Surgeon Parker stood beside Brewster and Dr. Pratt communed with Benedetto Sella. At five minutes to eight o'clock the duellists removed their outside clothes, leaving nothing on their bodies but light undershirts. At two minutes to eight a formal salute passed between them, and having drawn lots they took their respective positions on a level plot of ground. A handkerchief was tied over the face of each. Turned aside to each other the loaded revolvers were given to them, and when Capt. Lucca's watch pointed to eight he asked:

"Are ye ready?"

Two nervous voices said, "Yes."

The words "One! two! three!" then ushered in the murder.

THE DEADLY FIGHT.

"Uno!" the pistols are clutched, and the arms slowly rise in the most probable direction of each living target.

"Due!" and both arms were rigidly fixed forward. Moments of terrible suspense ensue.

"Tre!" and one pistol flashed almost simultaneously with the utterance of the deadly cue.

A long pitiful moan followed, then an ejaculation.—"Oh! my God!"—then nothing more.

Bleeding and speechless, the handsome form of Benedetto Sello lay upon the grass. He was shot below the left ear, and the bullet severed his jugular vein. A few expressions of sympathy were exchanged among the accomplices of the murderer, and the cold blooded cruelna himself seemed to heed less than the rest. The hopes he had withered, and the noble, worthy life he had snatched away in his blood. Where Mr. Brewster has found shelter we know not, but we hope that our vigilant police will one day assist in having him brought to a speedy account for the murder of the generous and manly Sella. We have been informed that Capt. and Charles Lloyd have been arrested to be held as witnesses against Brewster, the American.

FREIGHT RATES.

The New Tariff Established by the Railroad Convention at Toledo.

At a meeting of the general freight agents of Western railways, held at the Boody House, in Toledo, on Friday, it was decided to make the rates from the following points to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, based on a fifty-cent rate on fourth-class and grain from Chicago, which gives the following figures to New York, with the usual differences to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to take effect Sept. 1, proximo, viz: Alton, 61; Altamont, 65; Arcolas, 65; Ashley, 75; Bloomington, 65; Belleville, 65; Burlington, 65; Beardstown, 65; Cincinnati, 47½; Crawfordsville, 55; Colfax, 55; Chicago, 50; Cairo, 65; Champaign, 65; Camp Point, 68; Carthage, 68; Clinton, Ill., 65; Decatur, Ill., 65; Danville, 55; Edgewood, 70; Evansville, 60; Edwardsville, 65; Effingham, 65; El Paso, 61; Fort Wayne, 45; Fiora, 65; Farmer City, 65; Ferrys, 58½; Gibson City, 65; Gilman, 59; Hannibal, 70; Indianapolis, 50, Jeffersonville, 65; Jacksonville, 65; Keokuk, 65; Lanesville, 57½; Layfayette, 50; Logansport, 50; Louisiana, 70; Madison, 55; Mattoon, 65; Mt. Pulaski, 65; Odin, 65; Pana, 65; Perry, 55; Peoria,—; Pekin, 60; Paxton, 65; Quincy, 65; Shawneetown, 67½; Sandeville, 65; Springfield, 65; St. Louis, 65; Toledo, 40; Tolono, 65, Terre Haute, 57; Tayavonville, 65; Urbana, 65; Vincennes, 55; Virginia, 65; Vandalia, 65.

THE EXODUS FROM METZ.

Thousands of the Citizens Leaving.

A letter from Metz in the *Deutsche Presse* says that the state of affairs in that city daily becomes more alarming. The population continues to diminish more and more as the period fixed for the "option" approaches its termination; business is stagnant, and the great capitalists have all gone. "All that the official papers say," continues the correspondent, "about the colossal development which is to be produced at Metz by the projected railways, and other plans are mere castles in the air, the improverishment of our city is a sad reality staring us in the face. The immigration of Germans, it is true, still continues to be pretty active, and has already added 4,000 persons to the population; but it must be remembered that these people, though they fill the streets and the empty houses, do not fill the purses of men of business. Those who come do so in order to earn money, and bring nothing with them but the will to work. It is a sad fact that the Government has found no remedy for the disaster which threatens the city, and that none of the German immigrants have any property worth mentioning. Land can now be had at nominal prices; unfurnished houses may be purchased for a mere song. It seems that no one in Germany will venture to bring his capital to Metz. The reason of this is the universal belief that in the next inevitable war with France Metz will have to stand a siege."

A Patent Decision.

In the case of an application for a patent for a show card, the Commissioner of Patents recently decided as follows: The discovery of a peculiar situation in which to apply an old process, not necessarily obvious from the nature and ordinary use of such process, is sometimes more than the mere application of an old "device to a new use," and consequently is patentable. But if the use is obvious from the nature of the process itself, the product, although new in the sense of never having been produced in this way before, is nevertheless destitute of "novelty" in the patentable sense.

Cards having one side blank or containing an advertisement, and the other having reduced engravings printed thereon, being old: Held that the application of the well-known process of photo-lithography to the production of similar advertising cards is an application altogether obvious, and consequently not patentable.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE first horse to drink from the new fountain at Poughkeepsie, says a local paper, was Mr. Hopkins, the baker.

M. ARMAND DUMARESQ, a French artist, has arrived in Geneva. His object is to paint a picture commemorative of the sitting of the Tribunal of Arbitration.

MR. SCHURZ keeps repeating everywhere that he has a conscience, but he can't prove it by any committeeman who has ever undertaken to contract with him for a speech.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN is expected in San Francisco next month, and the Democracy are preparing to receive him. All the Unterrified are getting ready to throw up dirt, and spades are trumps in that locality.

NINETY thousand shaves are exported every year from the eastern coast of Africa to Persia, Arabia and Madagascar. The United States, in conjunction with European Governments, are moving to squelch this horrid traffic.

MR. DAN GODFREY, of the English Grenadier Guards' Band, it is said, wants to visit America again and make a professional tour. To do so it will be necessary for him to obtain a leave of absence from the army authorities of England.

REV. CHARLES DENNISON, who runs with such haste to slander the President as intemperate, is likely to find himself in danger of being turned out of court as unworthy of belief. He served at one time as chaplain) and was dismissed from the service in disgrace for conduct unbecoming his profession.

IT is said that Rev. Mr. Spurgeon will visit Brooklyn in the autumn as the guest of Dr. Talmadge, and will probably preach for him in the Tabernacle. That would be an event in current religious history which would cause an excitement similar to that which attended the visit of Dr. Newman Hall to this country.

DR. ABEKEN, one of the most influential and high-toned leaders of public opinion in Germany, has just died in Berlin. The doctor was known of late years to the Prussians under the familiar title of "Bismark's Pen," owing to the intimacy of his official relationship to the famous Prince Premier. Some have said that he was even more than the "pen," that he was the source of inspiration of the great statesman.

THE Salt Lake *Journal* says that when the jury in the case of Obey, on trial for killing a gambler who had most foully libeled his white, returned with a verdict of not guilty, "Mrs. Obey, with an intensity of feeling which woman only knows, threw her arms around her husband's neck and fondly kissed him." Mrs. Obey is unusually and extravagantly handsome, and the effect on the spectators was electric.

THE first Japan tea of any consequence received in this country was in 1859-60, when we imported 365,300 pounds. From that small beginning our imports have gone on increasing, each succeeding year, till in 1870-71 the shipments from Japan reached 13,449,157 pounds, or about twenty-seven per cent. of all the tea we imported that year. The quantity imported in 1871-2 has already reached 11,482,173 pounds.

AN Iowa editor took home his fishing tackle the other day, and, laying them down, proceeded about other matters. After a while he discovered his fishing pole gyrating through the grass, and, following it up, found that, with bait left on the hook, he had "caught a cat," very black, and very heavy. The beast actually sat still until he cut the hook out of its lip, and then "scatted" upon a double-quick, and never more has been seen or heard.

THE ship Elisio, which arrived at Boston on Saturday from Singapore, brought a cargo of East India productions valued at half a million, consisting in part of slab tin, coffee, sugar, rattan, spices, etc. The tin on board—amounting to between eight and nine thousand slabs, worth $35 per slab, is valued at $250,000. It has been some years since so valuable a cargo has been brought to an American port in a sailing vessel. The Elisio left Singapore April 15.

SOME time ago General Pillow sent a letter to the Secretary of War asking to be paid the value of two hundred mules seized by the Union troops at Helena, Arkansas, in 1862. This letter was sent to Attorney General Williams, who has given to the Secretary his opinion on the subject, holding, in substance, that the claim is not good, the property having been seized in a State which attempted to withdraw from the Union, and belonging to a party not loyal to the Government.

THERE are 12 saw mills in the Saginaw Valley and lake shore region of Michigan, with a capacity of fully 900,000,000 feet per season. These mills have in use 76 Muley, 127 circular, and 71 gang, making in all 273 saws. They give employment to about 5,000 men, who receive at least $2.25 per day on an average, making $11,350 as the aggregate paid by mill owners for labor each day. The capital invested in mill property will amount at this time to upwards of $6,000,000.

THE rascals are not all dead yet. At some hour on Thursday night last a party of them entered the stable of Mr. Leonard Mourer, in Madison, Indiana, and mutilated in a terrible manner a horse and mule belonging to that gentleman. The horse was severely stabbed in several places, and the mule's tail cut off. Not satisfied with this, the villains entered the stable next door and amputated the tail of a cow belonging to a poor widow woman. It occurs to us that there is a fine field for vigilants and fool-whippers about Madison.

NEWS comes from Valparaiso that Cape Horn is to be practically doubled no more. The difficulties of sailing around the Cape and the dangers of passing through the Straits of Magellan are to be done away with by the establishment of a service of steam tugs in the straits, for towing sailing vessels through the narrow channel, thereby ensuring safety and shortening the passage to the Pacific by at least a month's time. The Straits of Magellan will, in viewing this enterprise, be carefully surveyed anew, and its dangerous points will be fully marked.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent in Paris mentions that an "Eastern question" of ridiculous dimensions is said to have arisen between France and Turkey. During a farewell audience with the Sultan, the French embassador was kept standing so long that he expressed a desire to be seated. This was granted, but it now appears that the Turkish Sovereign was so offended by this breach of etiquette, that he has complained to the French Government. At first the matter was regarded as a joke, but it seems the Sultan is in earnest, and M. Thiers is said to be greatly embarrassed how to act.

DAVID CHARLES LA TOUCHE, one of the heads of the Irish banking house, which bears his family name, has just died at his residence, La Valette, near Dublin. He was seventy-three years of age. Few men have earned more general respect for liberality and honor in dealings. As a politician he never swerved from his early attachment to the conservative cause, of which he was one of the most vigorous supporters. He was a generous employer, and his private charities were both munificent and unostentatious. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Dublin and for many years commanded the city of Dublin militia.

JOHN CHINAMAN has occasioned some curious religious complications in San Francisco. Some members of the Third Congregational Church have formed a class of intelligent Chinese, taught them the rudiments of the English language, and also instructed them in matters of religion; and after a while the leaders of the movement thought their pupils sufficiently advanced to be permitted to worship in the church every Sunday. This was bitterly opposed by some of the congregation, and when a vote was taken there were fifty-two in favor and eighteen against admission. The minority made things so lively that the admission of the Chinese converts was postponed six months, and in the meantime the pastor, having got mixed up in the dispute, was compelled to resign. The opposing factions are now left to fight it out among themselves, while the poor converts, who had been temporarily abandoned by both sides, are left exposed to the enemy of souls.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH A SUICIDE.

An Englishman Determined to Die Takes Poison and Make Himself Three Times—A Colored Cook Pulls the Knife Out of the Man's Breast.

An Englishman named Thomas H. Dungee, boarding at 37 West Washington square, New York, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens on Friday last made four distinct attempts at destruction the last of which was probably successful. His comfort first excited comment about noon, when he was observed to manipulate a large needle as if with sanguinary intentions towards his own person. His effeminate weapon was wrested from him and a physician summoned, who with another needle stitched up the wound the first needle made. Hardly had the operation been completed when the unfortunate man was discovered perambulating the streets on his way to a drug store on Sixth avenue, attired only in shirt and drawers. On arriving at his destination he rushed behind the counter and seizing a bottle labeled "Poison" was about to dispose of its contents, when the apothecary came to the rescue of his favorite drug, and Dungee was taken home. Another physician was summoned, who gave him a quieting mixture, under the effects of which he remained tranquil till about five in the afternoon. About that hour G. D. Hart, the proprietor of No. 37 West Washington square, found Dungee descending the stairs very rapidly and as if in desperate haste. He asked him what was the matter, and Dungee muttered something about stopping the blood from running, and went into the dining-room. Mr. Dart followed him, and then for the first time saw a huge knife plunged nearly to the hilt in the maniac's breast. He instantly seized hold of Dungee and succeeded in drawing out the knife, but the latter broke away and going to the kitchen caught up another knife, which he drove into his body nearly in the same spot where he had the first. The colored cook of the establishment, however, managed to extract the weapon, and the police being called in Dungee was taken to the Fifteenth Precinct, where he was attended by the Police Surgeon, and then sent to Bellevue Hospital. When brought to the police station the unfortunate's appearance was dreadful in the extreme. The withdrawal of each knife had been followed by a torrent of blood, which deluged his clothes and made a fearful crimson stain nearly from his head to his feet. There is but small hope of his recovery, as the loss of so much blood, even if the wounds in other respects were not serious, would be fatal. Dungee is about forty and unmarried.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month on sums not withdrawn. Deposits semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

CANNIBALISM IN FORMOSA.

More than Fifty Shipwrecked Sailors Killed and Eaten.

The Pekin *Gazette* contains an account of the shipwreck of two vessels belonging to Loo-Choo, off the coast of Formosa, near the point inhabited by cannibals. The captain, officers and crew of one of the vessels were saved by a Chinese merchant vessel that brought them safely to Foo-Chow. The other vessel, containing sixty nine men, was dashed upon rocks, and fifty-seven of those who escaped death were in a few days barbarously killed and eaten by the cannibals of Moutan Formosa. According to the account of one who escaped death, the typhoon swept over their vessel, taking three of the men from the deck, who were immediately drowned; the vessel, after drifting about for several days near the coast of Formosa, was then suddenly capsized, throwing the remaining sixty-six men into the sea; but as they were all expert swimmers, they made for the rocky shore, which they all safely reached. After wandering over rocks and desert places for seven days and seeing no inhabitants, they suddenly came upon a party of cannibals, who rushed upon them, stripped them of their clothes, and of all they had with them. Yet this time they fortunately all escaped alive, and fled and hid themselves among the rocks at some distance; but the "Sanglar" cannibals scented them out, surrounded the place, and captured and killed fifty-four. The other twelve once more escaped. In answer to a memorial, the Chinese Emperor says: "Let the sufferers be rewarded according to the will of the memorialist. Let the civil and military officers make speed to examine and punish the cannibals, that it may be seen we cherish the people in our bosom."

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. LEONARD TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENI W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. MCALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES T. MAXWELL, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. KINNEY, Erie.
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIIID DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIID DISTRICT:
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, of Butler.
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. MCCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAY, Borough of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sharpsburg.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. MCCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONERS:
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES "O CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,
THOS. MACONNELL, J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, THOMAS HOWARD.

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serious a matter to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S
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RHEUMATISM AND GOUT REMEDY,

The finest and best preparation known.

Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,

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STEAM ENGINES,
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1872. FALL TRADE, 1872.
IN
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

The Largest and Most Complete Stock Ever Brought to this City

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THE NEW HAT OR WARDROBE RACK.

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Improvement
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The only objection ever urged fully overcome. Jobbers, dealers or consumers who see this rack will buy no other. Prices unexcelled. Address the Folding Hat Rack Co., 166 Elm st., Cincinnati.

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Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

First Oliver Inclined Plane Company's 6 Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.

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BANKERS,
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Buy and sell all kinds of

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On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

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JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

jy20 v28

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 300,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

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Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,
Charles Metzger, Thomas M. Carnegie,
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Percy Kell.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 27, 1872.

Money to-day in this city was tolerably plenty. Good number one paper is in demand. the banks having a sufficiency of funds to discount all that is offered, and in some instances a surplus over the daily demands made upon them. The growing resources of the moneyed institutions here places them in a condition to enlarge their discounts, and enable the merchants and manufacturers to secure all the means required to meet the constantly increasing business, which is noticed in most all branches of trade in the city. This comfortable state of financial matters is apparent everywhere in this neighborhood. Improvements are being made in all directions, and the buildings going up give evidence of the rapid growth and prosperity of Pittsburgh, which now compares favorably in this respect with the most prosperous of American cities. Messrs. Rogers and Burchfield, the well known iron merchants, have just completed a fine new mill, at a cost of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, at Leechburgh, it is now running, and gives employment to a large number of hands. The iron business just now is very profitable, and is doing much in the way of adding wealth and numbers to this community.

The trade of the city generally is good, and promises to be during the fall months unusually large. The approaching Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, together with the excitement attendant on a Presidential campaign, will draw large crowds of strangres here during the next sixty days, and will give the people here favorable opportunities to exhibit their wares and show up the resources of the city, which they will doubtless take advantage of.

In regard to money matters in other cities the Boston *Post* say:

The Boston banks are not discounting largely for parties outside of their depositors. The reason is well known, having been within a week several times stated. Rates for call loans and discounts are fully sustained.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

There is little new to not in the local money market, though one or two phases of change are somewhat more decided, that having been noted two or three times within the past week. We allude to a diminution in the outflow of currency to the country, and a corresponding strengthening in the loans of New York exchange.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

There is an abundant supply, the demand being light, at 5½ per cent. on call; to best houses at 6 to 6½ per cent., and first-class commercial paper at 7@7½ per cent. The street was better supplied with money, even low grade paper received consideration at 10@12 per cent.

The Chicago money market is working decidedly easier since the collapse of the wheat corner, though the first rough glance might lead many to think that the tendency would be in a contrary direction. A great deal of money is locked up on the corner account, either in margins or otherwise; and a large part of the capital not so locked up was timid in regard to grain dealing. Now the first has been released, and there is a much better disposition among moneyowners to lend their capital on grain paper, now that prices have sunk to, or below, a safe basis. We should witness a very large movement of grain eastward were it not for the scarcity of freight room, as there is considerable inducement to ship at present quotations.—*Chicago Tribune*

There is very little doing in local securities. Real estate is active, and the amount of suburban property changing hand is quite large.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday
Bonds—1881	116
5-20— 1862	114¼
" 1864	114¼
" 1865	114¾
" 1865 new	113
" 1867	113¾
" 1868	113¼
10-40s	111¾
Currency 6's	112¾
Gold	112¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	98¼
Erie	47¾
Harlem	115
Fort Wayne	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90
Rock Island	110½
Chicago & N. W	74¾
Do Preferred	80¾
St. Paul, Common	54¾
Do Preferred	75¾
Wabash	74
Union Pacific	36
Ohio & Mississippi	43¼
Pacific Mail	73½
West Union Telegraph	72¾
Adams Express	95
U. S. Express	81¾
Wells, Fargo	85¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58¾
Reading R. R	98¾
Camden & Amboy	126¾
Pittsburg City 6's	74¾
Lehigh Valley R. R	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27

NEW YORK, August 27, 1872.

Money steady at 4@5. Sterling weak and lower; 108¾@109. Gold weak in the morning, running down to 112¾, but in the afternoon advanced to 113, closing very strong at 112¾@113. Loans 1-16 to per cent. for use. Clearings $78,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $252,000. Governments firm and a fraction higher. State bonds quiet and unchanged. Stocks opened stronger all around, but Rock Island and Union Pacific were the only stocks that held the improvement on opening half an hour. Erie has been active, ranging between 47¾@47¾. The balance of the list has been firm, advancing from ¼ to ½. The market closed dull and strong.

GOVERNMENTS.—United States 6's 1881, coupons, 116@116½; 5-20's, '62, 114¾@114¾; do '64, 114¾@114¾; do '65, 114¾@114¾; do '65 new 113@113¼; do '67, 113¾; do '68, coupons, 113¾@113¾; 10-40's, 111¾; currency 6's, 112¾; new 5 per cents, 111¾.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, none; do new, 73¾; South Carolina, July, 25; South Carolina, April, 23; Missouri 6's, 95.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 72¾; Adams Express, 95; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s do, 85¾; American do, 73¼; U. S. do, 81½; Pacific Mail, 74; New York Central, 98¼; Erie, 48¾; Harlem, 115; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Illinois Central, 132; Union Pacific, 36½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern and Chicago, 74¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 110¾; St. Paul, 54¾; do preferred, 76¾; Rondo and Wabash, 74; Fort Wayne, 96; Chicago and Alton, 112½; Ohio and Mississippi, 43¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 27, 1872.

BUTTER.—There is considerable inquiry for the better grades, and with a limited supply the market is firmer and prices are higher; we now quote good to prime solid packed at 18 to 20; fancy brands, in small packages, 20@3 cts more. Low grade butter, however, is in good supply and dull, as there is but little inquiry for this kind.

BROOM CORN.—There is some inquiry but the sales continue light and holders generally are anxious to close out old stock before the new commences to make its appearance; we continue to quote at 4 to 7 cts as to quality. We heard of a sale to-day at 5 cents.

BEANS.—$2.50@3 per bushel.

CHEESE.—Louisville Cement, $2 to $2.50 per bbl; Rosendale, $4 to $5; French's Calcined Plaster, $4@4.50; Land Plaster, $2.50@3. Perrysburg Lime, $1.75@$2.

CHEESE.—Is firm, and late advices from the factories render a further advance soon probable; we continue to quote at 11@11½ for prime Dairy; 12@12½ for Factory; and 13@13½ for Goshen. Sweitzer, 14 to 16, as to quality.

EGGS.—There is considerable inquiry for fresh, prices are still tending upward; we now quote at 18 to 19 cts. Old stock continues very dull.

CARBON OIL.—Is still quotable at 19@19½ by the car load, and 20@3 cents additional for small er lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.50 per case.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 8¼ to 9 cts.

FRUITS.—Apples are not coming in so free ly, but the supply is still in excess of the demand, and prices are unchanged; we continue to quote at 50c to $2 per bbl. Peaches were rather firmer to-day in consequence of a diminished supply, and prices were a shade better ranging from $1.50 to $2.50 per box. Plums unchanged at $1 @1.50 per bushel. Grapes 4 to 7 cts per lb, as to quality and condition. Watermelons, $10 to $25 per 100, as to size and quality.

FLOUR.—If anything the market is a shade steadier and the feeling more hopeful now than that, for the time being, the bottom has been reached. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: Spring wheat—$7.50 to $8 for fair to choice White Winter, $8.25 for choice Minnesota's; $8.25 to $.50 for fair to good new red winter wheat, and $8.75 for choice old stock. Rye Flour dull, but unchanged at $5.50.

GRAIN.—There is still some inquiry for Wheat from country mills, and we hear of sales almost daily at former quotations, $1.60 to $1.65 for fair to prime and $1.70 for choice; the demand is little or none offering, or here to offer, may be quoted at $1.70. The mills here are still pretty well supplied, and hence they are virtually out of the market; they would probably buy at about 5 to 10 cts. less than under quotations. There is a fair demand for oats, and we continue to quote at 36 to 48 for new and 40 to 42 for old as to quality. Thus far the operations in new crop have been very light. Shelled corn is dull and cannot fairly be quoted above 58 to 60 cts, Ear Corn 58 cts. in bulk. Rye is reported firmer but unchanged; 80 to 85 cts. Nothing doing in Barley of any consequence.

GROERIES.—Trade in leading articles continues quiet, and the market in a general way is devoid of anything especially new or important. Coffee continues dull and the latest advices from the point of despatch continue to show a shade easy feeling; hence while the demand is light, and importers and other large holders are anxious to realise. As noted in our last the strife among the coffee roasters is over for the present, a uniform price for all having been agreed upon. Sugars are steady but unchanged.

SUGARS—Granulated 13¾; Crushed 13¾; Powdered 13¾; "A" Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Extra C. 11¾; Circle C, 11¼; Chespeake Ex C 11¼; Knights, Ex C, 10¾; C, Yellow, 10¼.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23¾, good, 22¾; fair, 22; roasted, 25.

SYRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES.—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted; choice may be quoted at 85; prime, 80.

RICE.—Carolina, 9¾@9¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 9 to 9¾.

HAY.—Is scarce and with a steady consumptive demand, prices are fully maintained; we continue to quote baled, $28 to $32 for new and $30@$35 for old.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

ONIONS.—Quiet and unchanged; small sales at $3 to $3.50 per bbl.

POTATOES.—Sales of young at 55 to 60 cts per pair, and old at 75 to 85.

POTATOES.—While the receipts are by no means large, the supply is in excess of the demand, and prices are weak but unchanged; $1.75 @$2 per per bbl.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 8¾c; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 14c. Clear Sides, 11; Canvassed Sides, 11¾; Clear Sides, 12c; Sugar Cured Hams, 17c; Dried Beef, 15c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $16,00.

SEED.—Timothy Seed is more active but unchanged. $3.75 to $4 per bushel for the trade, and $3.50@3.75 in smaller lots. Flax Seed is unchanged at $1.70@1.80.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY.—Highwines unchanged at 95@96 cts. in a jobbing way.

WOOL.—There is nothing new to note in the Wool market, except increased dullness from week to week, and this added to the dull sales and low lower prices of Wool goods will have the effect to still further depress the price of Wool. The bulk of low and medium fleece has already been sold by the growers and been shipped to the eastern markets. Some fine fleece Wool throughout Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and the Western States generally it is believed that but a small per centage has yet been sold by the growers. And, with the markets east fully supplied with Foreign goods, there is not now much prospect in the near future for selling Domestic Fine Fleece, unless at much lower prices than is generally being ask by the farmers. In fact we do not see any probability of the Wool clip being moved until we get back to last year's opening prices.—that is 50 cts for clips of good clean Fine Wool, with proper abatement for all unwashed and unmerchantable Wool. No one need expect a repitition of last winter's excitement as it is controlled by all that the clip of '73 will show a large increase over this year, and prices must then rule lower. We quote prices nominal:

Fine Wool	50
Medium and combing fleece	50 to 60
Tub washed	55 to 60

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 27.—5 P. M.—Consols money, 92¾. United States 5-20's of '62, 92¾; do '65, 93; do '67, 92¾; 10-40's, 88.

PARIS, August 27.—Rentes, 55f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, August 27.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9¾@10d; Orleans 10¼d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and exports 3,000. California white wheat 12s; red spring 11s 6d@ 11s 9d; red winter 12s 2d; receipts of wheat for the past three days 10,000 bushels; American 2,000. Flour 28s@28s 6d. Corn 38s. Barley 34s. Peas 36s 6d. Lard 40s 6d. Cheese 62s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 37s 6d.

FRANKFORT, August 27.—Bonds, 96¼.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 27.—A continued activity prevails throughout the general market, and although no conspicuous transactions are occurring, sales will aggregate a large business. Brown sheetings and shirtings continue in good request, and some marks are becoming scarce and the market firm. Bleached goods are improving steadily in demand, and becoming more settled. Cotton flannels continue in fair demand to distributors. Wool flannels are in good request at market rates. Ticks, stripes and checks continue to be wanted in small lots, and prices remain at former quotations. Woolens are improving in activity, and fair sales reported in cloths and cassimeres. Fancy cassimeres of desirable styles are more in demand for the city trade. Doeskins are well sold up in favorite makes, and the general market more active. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says in foreign dry goods the market is gradually improving, the larger jobbers being quite busy with buyers from the South and West. Prices generally are firm. The silks at auction were steady in price, and in fair demand.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, August 27.—The cattle run this week has been unusually light and of inferior grades. The receipts to-day, including twenty eight cars reported to arrive, were only 650, making total supply for the week thus far 1,666 head, or 98 cars against 344 cars same time last week. The market opened at an advance over last week's closing prices of 3c on good cattle, and ¼ to 3c on common stock. The attendance was large, and a good business could have been transacted had there been a sufficient supply of desirable grades to satisfy the demand. About 900 were disposed of; 277 Illinois, ranging from 1,181 to 1,466 lbs, at $6,37½@6,87½; 84 Indiana, 960 to 1,127, at $5@6; 18 Indiana cows, 1,036 lbs, at $4,50; 69 Missouri steers, 1,094 to 1,200 lbs, at $5,50@6,12½; 57 Michigan, 985 to 1,273 lbs, at $5,25@5,65; 17 Texas, 1,066 to 1,106 lbs, at $3,50@4,25; 25 Cherokee steers, 1,065 lbs, at $4,25; 15 State oxen, averaging 1,350 lbs, at $5,65. Sheep: receipts to-day 2,000 head; the supply for the week thus far 4,600, against 6,000 same time last week; market has not yet opened in sales. Hogs: the receipts today were 10,000 head against 6,500 the same time last week. Market opened a shade in all advance of last week's closing prices. Good hogs brought 4,50@$5,00; inferior grades $4,80@4,85; the former found ready purchasers, but the latter worked off slowly; 195 Illinois, 105 lbs, $5; 457 Michigan, 165 to 196 lbs, $4,80; 97 stillers, 227 lbs, $4,90; 221 Ohio do, 186 to 188 lbs, $4,90@5,00.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Cotton steady; sales 2,000; middling uplands 20c. Flour firmer; superfine western and State $5,60@6,15; extra do $6,20@6,85; 2,000 bbls sold. Rye flour dull; $4,20@5,00. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet; 92½c. Wheat higher; new winter red western $1,50@1,60; new amber Indiana $1,58. Rye quiet; western in store 73c. Barley and malt unchanged. Oats steady; receipts, 14,000; western mixed 62@62½c; sales 65@63½c. Oats steady; western 43@44c; new western 35@39c. Eggs unchanged. Hay quiet; shipping $1@1,10 Coffee firm; Rio 19@19½c. Sugars in fair request; fair to good refining 8¼@8¾c. Cuba 8¾@9. Rice firm at 8¾@9¼c. Petroleum: crude 11½c; refined 22¾@23c. Pork lower; mess $14,00@ 14,10. Beef quiet; hams $20@34; tierce nominal. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies, western 9@15c. Middles firm; hams 11@14c. Lard unchanged. Cheese firmer at 13@14¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and prices advanced; for dry red $1,40@1,45. Corn dull and lower at 45@46c. Rye firm and in fair demand; old 73@75c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; old 35@40c; new 28@30c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm and unchanged. Pork dull and higher; jobbing at $14,50. Lard steady at $14. Lard steady and in moderate demand; sales of winter kettle at 8¾c; more wanted. Bulk meats firm and a fair demand for sides; offerings light; sides 9¼c; clear 9¾c. Bacon; demand good at full prices; 7¾@10½c for canvassed; wanted at 11c. Sugar cured hams firm and unchanged. Hogs firm and in fair demand; $4,50 @5,50. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 88c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 27.—Flour quiet and nominally unchanged. Wheat better and closing strong at 116¼@116½c cash or seller September; 111¾@114¼c seller year. Corn quiet and steady, 38c seller August; 35@36c seller September; 39½c seller last half; rejected 35c. Oats quiet at 27¾c cash or seller August; 26@25¾c seller September; rejected 20¼c. Rye firm at 53c cash. Barley irregular and in fair demand; sales at 63@65c; closing 64c; No. 3, 49c. Pork inactive; sales at $14,75. Lard firm;good enquiry for winter, saleable at 8¼c; summer 8¾c. Meats firm; shoulders held at 7c; short ribs 9¾@9¾c. Hams quiet and nominal at 13@14¼c. Whiskey firm; sales at 89½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—Flour dull and quiet; Wisconsin $7@7,50; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $8@8,75. Wheat dull, with offerings of good red Wabash and red and amber western at $1,55@1,60. Rye unchanged. Corn dull; yellow 61c. Oats steady; white 46@ 48c; new and mixed 41@42c. Provisions unchanged and firmer. Pork: mess $13,25. Lard 9@9¼c. Petroleum: crude 15½c; refined 22½c. Whisky steady at 94c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 27.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 white Wabash $1,55; amber Michigan $1,46; No. 1 red $1,65; No. 2 do, $1,42. Corn quiet; high mixed 44¾c buyer August; 42c seller September; low mixed 44c. Oats quiet; No. 2 31c; old 32½c; Michigan 32c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat: demand light; holders firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1,24; No. 2 do, $1,19. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 37¾c. Oats steady; moderate demand; No. 2 26¾c. Rye steady; moderate demand; No. 1 56c. Barley firm; fair demand; fall No. 2 $1,65.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.—Pork held at $14,-75. Lard: choice scarce; firm at 9¾@10c. Cotton firmer; sales 500 bales; good to ordinary 18¼@ 18¾c; low middlings 19¼@20c; middlings 20¼ @20¾c.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Lewis O & P	6	J Wood Son & Co	4
Nimick & Co	19	Caughey & H	2
Brown & Co	1	Reese, Graff & Co	3
J. Painter & Son	2	Robinson R & Co	1
Atlas Works	1	Meredith, F & Co	3
Byers, McC & Co	5		
Total			49

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Luey Furnace	8	Shoenberger B & Co	12
Lewis O & P	1	Graff B & Co	12
J Moorhead	3	Nimick & Co	2
Reese, G & Co	4	Pgh. Bolt Co	2
Isabella Furnace	26		
Total			71

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight D & Co	12	Shoenberger & Co	5
Total			17

PENN A. CENTRAL R. R.

Caughey & H	1	J W Painter	5
J. Moorhead	11	Malin & B	6
J. Reamer	2		
Total			25

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, August 27.—1 car lumber, Reed, Murdoch, Mallen S & Co; 1 do do, W M Quewen; 1 do do, Thompson & S; 10 bbls apples, F Owens; lot stone ware, S P Armstrong; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do oats, Thompson & F; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 3 do lumber, Hamilton A & C; 2 do do, F Bakewell.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD Co., August 27.—1 car w wheat, S B Floyd & Co; 2 bbls l oil, M A Jones; 15 bbls m dust, J C Buffum & Co; 9 bbls oil, Harris & E; 200 pigs lead, Davis Chamber & Co; 69 bales hay, R Mc & A; 1 car wheat, S B Floyd & Co; 3 do do; Houck McC & C; 3 do do, Hitchcock McC & Co; 12 bureaus, Frank Eichenlaub; 25 bbls oil, Dilworth Bros; 2 tres beef, Shomaker & Co; 5 do do, F Sellers; & Co; 5 do do, E H Myers & Co 2 bales tow-Bentley & G; 25 tres greese, Reese Owens; 5 do beef, W B Hays & Son; 50 bxs candles, Arbuckles & Co; 32 bales rags, 42 sks do, House H & Mc-Clellan; 25 bbls oil, Davis, Chambers & Co; 6 rolls L & C Bear; 16 bbls whisky, J K Lanahan; 15 bbls spirits, P Hamberger; 5 bbls alcohol, G A Kelly; bbls whisky, Gamble & A; 50 bgs t wool, Gamble R & Co; 20 bgs t seed, Wade & Co; 100 do do A Kirkpatrick & Co; 5 bbls h wines, S W Dish & Co; 1 car s iron, J Winkler.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, August 27.— 1 car ice, Chaut Lake Ice Co; 100 bbls lub oil, H W C Tweddle, 18 pkgs potatoes, Voigt M & Co; 6 do onions, H F Bruggeman; 1 car lime, T P Henderson; 13 bbls potatoes, R Skillen; 15 do do, J Seibert; 6 do do, W A Bartley Bro; 4 do do; J S Patterson; 13 do do, S B Copeland; 5 do do, 1 do butter, J O Welsh Bro; 1 do do, 1 do eggs, Guyer & M; 10 sks rags, 1 coop chickens, L J Blanchard; 15 scs rags, McCullough & Co; 21 cars coal Coleman R & Co; 32 do do, Armstrong D & Co;

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, August 27.—1 car shingles, Union P Mill Co; 1 do lumber, S Duff; 1 do do, S B & C Hays; 1 do do, S Pgh P Mill; 1 do do, Hackett P & Co; 1 do s iron, Mullen & M; 21 bxs machines, Smith & F; 2 do s cases, Pollard & P; 200 bxs p handles, J Dunlap; 4 pkgs mdse, J P Woodwell & Co; 33 sks, potatoes. Loh & C; 3 cases s gin, Reppert & Bro; 3 crate hoops, J Biggert & Son; 100 bbls flour, 6 do apples, H Riddle, Son & Co; 1 car oats, J Graham; 5 sks bones, C Hoveler, 23 bxs bottles, C B Warington; 800 o bbls, B D Moore; 2 cars oats, J N Wayman; 2 do e corn, J Rose; 2 do o bbls, C Warmcastle; lot furnihure, E Lankenlaub; 43 sks oats, 2 bbls eggs, Head C & Co; 10 pkgs b stuff, M Hay & Co; 5 bbls eggs, 7 kegs butter, Voigt M & Co; 8 pkgs eggs, F Duff & Son; 42 sks oats, H J McCracken & Bro; 2 crates cigars, M W Rankin & Bro; lot tables and chairs, C Witzel; 7 bbls apples, Vangorder & S.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily, with about thirty inches in the channel by the metal marks and some six or seven inches less by the stone marks. However, it is a matter of but little consequence, as navigation is suspended anyhow. Weather cloudy and clear at intervals.

No arrivals or departures excepting the slack-water packets.

Com. W. J. Kountz left for St. Louis again on Monday.

Capt. A. S. Shepard, chief clerk on the Arlington, was in town yesterday. Capt. Dan. Moore is still at Cincinnati, having her repaired.

Capt. Ed. Evans, of the Exchange, is here on a visit to his family. The Exchange is now under charter below, as a low water packet, and she is admirably adapted for it, as she is of very light draught.

—The New Orleans Board of Underwriters has been completely remodeled. All the insurance interests of the city are to be represented in this association hereafter—the agencies of Northern and foreign companies; as well as those chartered under the laws of this State. The following officers have been elected: Charles Briggs, President; Jules Tuyes, Vice-President; H. P. Janiver, Secretary and Treasurer. The object of this change was an equitable distribution of the expenses attending the general insurance interests, and the harmonizing of all the elements connected with business.

—We clip the following items from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday: The Juniata arrived frhm Pittsburgh Saturday, and went up to the docks to lay up.....The Charlie Brown, from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, passed up Saturday with a tow of empty barges. Ben. Hall and James Hamilton were her pilots from here. .....The Storm, Abe McDonald, and Sam. Clark arrived from Pittsburgh Saturday night with tows of coal. The Charlie McHenry passed up for Pittsburgh Saturday with a tow of empty barges from New Orleans.

—Capt. Tennyson, in charge of the Current River improvement, is constructing a dam to concentrate the water on McKee's shoal. The reef which the water flows over is about 1,500 feet long, with eight inches water at deepest places, and by a little dredging and about 750 feet of brush and gravel dam, the Captain says there will be three feet water for steamboats.

—The Peoria Packet Co., as an organization, has ceased to exist. Capt. J. S. McCune has purchased the steamer Illinois, with one-third of the Illinois river, wharf-boat at the foot of Spruce street, for $10,000, and will continue to run the Illinois to Alton and Grafton.

—The Grand Duke No. 2 and A. Baker arrived at Louisville, from New Orleans on Sunday morning with tows of empty barges, and passed up for Pittsburgh.

—The S. H. Long is on a snag pulling tour up the Missouri River. She worked five several days at the mouth, and then proceeded above.

—The wrecking boat just repaired by Stuart & Co. is again at work at the wreck of the America, under the direction of Capt. John Guyre.

—Capt. Wm. D. Moore and Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Avery avenue and other avenues and Streets in the City of Pittsburgh," approved the 2d day of April, A. D. 1870, have presented their petition for the improvement of Avery avenue, and other avenues and Streets in the City of Pittsburgh, approved the 2d day of April, A. D. 1870, have presented their petition for the improvement of said city, and to the best knowledge, information and belief of the undersigned, all the property abutting upon Avery avenue, and other avenues and Streets in the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the following described

HOME NEWS.

Serenaded.

Last night as the colored clubs were passing the GAZETTE building, we were complimented with a short serenade from the band and enthusiastic cheers from the men, for which we return due acknowledgments.

Westview Park.

Wednesday, August 28th, Trotting Race, purse $200. Owner enters S. G. Sorrel Tom; owner enters S. M. Jenny Trailch.

Pacing Race, purse $100. Owner enters B. M. Gipsey to saddle; owner enters B. M. Jenny Field to harness.

Mile heats 3 in 5. Horses to start at 2 P. M.

Attempted Robbery.

Monday night a bold attempt was made to rob the dwelling house of Mr. H. Oppenheimer, on Montgomery avenue near East Diamond street, Allegheny. The family was absent at the time, but had left the house in charge of a servant girl. About ten o'clock she heard a noise in one of the upper rooms, and upon going up saw a couple of men beating a hasty retreat. They had ransacked a bureau drawer and secured a quantity of jewelry, but in their haste dropped the precious booty and fled. They thus secured nothing for their trouble.

Officers Elected.

The Liberty Castle of the Ancient Order of the Mystic Chain, which was recently instituted at East Liberty by S. P. Collins, D. D., G. M., has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Sir Knight, Commander, J. S. Davies; Vice Commander, C. H. McClintock; Lieutenant, L. Harvey; Financial Scribe, L. C. Castner; Recording Scribe, William Iseman; Corresponding Scribe, S. Morrison; Inside Sentinel, A. Seible; Outside Sentinel, J. Rose; Past Knight Hon. Commanders, J. C. Clark and Will G. Anderson, who were chosen representatives to the Grand Castle meeting at Reading on Tuesday.

The Rodger's Stabbing Affray.

In Monday's edition we mentioned the fact of the stabbing of a young man named Scott Knowland by Col. Rodgers, at Carney station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Of course there are always two sides to a story, and in justice to the Colonel, who is not accredited with possessing a too well balanced mind, it is our place to give his version of the story. It appears that the wounded man had been provoking the gentleman and taking advantage of his weakness in his own household. Col. Rodgers ordered him away but he and a ribald companion refused to move. Hot words on both sides ensued and blows followed. The Colonel was knocked down, and it was in defence of himself and his home that he used a weapon. He enjoys the reputation of being a perfectly harmless man and the occurrence to which we allude was dragged by the party who got the worst of the business.

Attacking a Procession.

On Monday night a Grant and Wilson club composed of boys, of Birmingham, turned out in procession with lighted torches, intending to parade through the streets of the South Side. After passing through the different boroughs unmolested, the procession was marching along Fourth street in South Pittsburgh, when a party of larger boys made an attack upon them with sticks and stones, injuring several of them severely, and utterly scattering the corps, who were obliged to take to flight for safety. George Glover, David Jones and Thoams Morgan, boys between the ages of thirteen and fifteen years, were the most seriously injured. A lad named Gerhardt Stoker, was arrested and taken before Justice Krehan, before whom an information had been lodged, and after the hearing he was unable to procure the bail required, and was committed to jail for trial. An information was lodged against John Hiller and a warrant was issued for his arrest. It is to be hoped that the assailants may all be captured and promptly punished.

Needs Attention.

Last night the colored clubs participated in the torch light procession which filed through our principal streets and brought up at the mass meeting on Weister avenue. While passing up Wylie avenue the Duquesne colored club occupied the rear of the procession, and when they neared Tunnel street they were assaulted with a shower of stones. Lieut. Miller was also struck between the shoulders with a club, and almost fell to the ground. His attention was paid to the attack going up, and the club in coming down again experienced a similar treatment. In coming down several of the men were struck with bricks and stones, but fortunately none were badly injured. Hot words were exchanged and and one of the members cut on the head with a stone. Through the exertion of the officers, however, a riot was prevented. were severely injured.

It is about time that this matter was attended to. This is the second time the colored clubs have been assaulted, and it's getting monotonous? The authorities should take measures to put a stop to it which will be inaugurated if such things be allowed.

The Torchlight Procession.

The torchlight procession of last night—the first general demonstration of the kind this campaign—was a great success, and was witnessed by thousands of people, who everywhere manifested the highest appreciation of the display. The First ward made their first appearance, meeting the Sixth ward club on Fifth avenue, at the foot of Congress street. This club, under Captain Linderman, with Lieut. Fowler and the gallery Sargent at arms, made a fine turn-out, about one hundred men being in line. This club numbers now over two hundred men, but all the uniforms have not yet been received. They are in constant drill, however, and promise to be very efficient in the field. Next came the Seventh and Eighth ward clubs, under Captains Geo. W. Wilson and Samuel Kilgore respectively. They made a fine show. The Central and Pittsburgh clubs followed, and each of the finest processions we have ever seen on any ordinary occasion. These clubs were the observed of all observers, and were well worthy of the commendations they received from them everywhere. The Central Club was especially large in numbers, and with their silver uniforms looked splendid.

After the meeting had progressed some time, several of the clubs escorted that of the First ward home. Their march down Wylie street was a display such as is seldom witnessed, the whole street being in a blaze of light. Altogether the demonstration was an exceedingly creditable one.

BREVITIES.

....The new lock-up on Mount Washington is finished.

....The Greys are busy getting things to right in their armory.

....Sixteen hogs were impounded in the hog pound in Allegheny yesterday.

....The boys with velocipedes enjoy the exclusive use of Third ward square in the Allegheny Diamond.

....Mr. J. Newton Gotthold gave one of his interesting readings at Mozart Hall, Sewickley, last evening.

....Mr. J. M. Ellis, the man who was run over in Allegheny by a freight train, died on Monday of his injuries.

....Superintendent Fullwood was yesterday repairing the machinery of the big bell, and it is hoped that in the future its strokes may be more regular.

....The procession of torch-bearing and uniformed Grant and Wilson Clubs that was witnessed last night in the city was an exceedingly fine display.

....Republicans of the First ward, Allegheny, should not forget the meeting which is to be held to-night at Quincy Hall, Lacock street, for the purpose of organizing for the campaign.

....Henry Bentz, of Liberty street, has had a bull extracted from his leg by Dr. Wishart, which had remained there for nearly ten years, having been received in an early battle of the Rebellion.

....On Monday night the front baggage car in a train on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad caught fire by a sparke from the engine, and was so badly burned that it had to be left at Rochester.

....A few days ago Master Thomas Best, while working about a job press in his office on Penn avenue, had a finger caught between the rollers, and a part of it torn off. He will be able to use it again.

....James F. Wilson, of this city, who was arrested at Greensburg, on a charge of horse stealing, was discharged, the evidence going to show that he was on a little jamboree when he purloined the team.

....It seems that forged drafts similar to that presented in Allegheny on Monday, have been presented at the banks in other cities, with about the same success, however, as the attempt in Allegheny.

....To-morrow night there will be a meeting of juveniles held in the Second ward school house, Pittsburgh, for the purpose of organizing a Junior Grant Club. A full attendance is desired by the boys.

....A foot race has been arranged to take place in Ormsby borough, on September 7th, between Dick Burns and Wm. Moore, for a purse of twenty-five dollars a side. Both men are practicing for the contest.

....Yesterday morning Health officer Hoch, of Allegheny, condemned one hundred and twenty-five rotten musk-melons belonging to a man named Richie, as unfit for sale, and made the owner haul them to the river.

....The I. O. O. F. will hold a reunion at Freeport on the 24 of September. The members of the order from Armstrong, Allegheny, Westmoreland and Indiana counties will participate, and arrangements are being made for a great celebration.

....Messrs. Caughey & Hallman received a car of pig metal, yesterday, direct from Wilmington, North Carolina. This is the first arrival of the kind, if we are not mistaken, ever received here direct from that quarter, and hence it is worthy of notice.

....The Fourth Annual Fair of the Monongahela Valley Agricultural and Mechanical Society will be held at Morgantown, West Virginia, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 25th, 26th and 27th. The premiums are open to all competitors.

....Yesterday morning about one o'clock a stranger entered Holtzheimer's saloon, on Fifth avenue, and asked for a carriage with which to bring Mr. Holtzheimer from the depot, saying that he was lying there sick. A carriage was obtained and a coat worth $35. Since then the articles have not been heard from.

....On Monday afternoon an insane man named Hermon Rous entered the Rolls House, on Ohio street, Allegheny, and commenced acting in a very disorderly manner, ransacking a number of bureau drawers and scattering the contents around the room. He was finally arrested, and will probably be sent to Dixmont. He was released from there about one year ago.

ANOTHER GRAND RALLY.

Fine Display of Marching Clubs.

Large Attendance and an Enthusiastic Meeting—A Decided Success—Eloquent Speeches by Messrs. R. B. Carnahan, H. H. McCormick and Gen. Negley.

Last evening one of the largest meetings of the campaign was held at the corner of Webster avenue and Fulton street. The attendance was simply immense, the street on all sides being crowded with heads. During the entire meeting the greatest enthusiasm was manifested, though the speakers received the best attention. Grant clubs from the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth wards, and the Central Grant and Duquesne colored clubs were in attendance, fully equipped, and and the display they made was the finest that has been witnessed during the campaign. The Great Western Band was in attendance and furnished some excellent music.

The meeting was called to order at a few minutes after eight o'clock by Mr. E. A. Montooth, the Chairman of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, who read the following list of officers, which were unanimously elected:

President—William Little.

Vice Presidents—Max K. Moorhead, J. G. Backofen, Wm. Douglas, Jno. Fox, Jno. Jacobs, Walters, Lewis Kim, Charles Jones, Zach. Lawson, Albert Moore, Harvey J. Robinson, Jas. Johnston, Thos. Gatewood, Barney Mahoney, Alderman Wm. Moore, Geo. H. Thurston, F. D. Geist, Jno. Richardson, J. J. Booth, Thomas Jeremy, David Hutchinson, Jno. Hatfield, David Steen, Jas. Martin, Jos. Moore, C. Hanson Love, Henry Kratz, J. R. Niebaum, Saml. Barnes, Colonel T. M. Lehman, Robt. Arthurs, Robert Kay, W. K. Hart, Basil Duke, A. G. Elliott, Jacob Lang, John Wilson, Orlando Metcolf, John Sample.

Secretaries—Geo. Booth, Henry White, Jr., Chas. F. Duff, Jno. Frederick, P. E. Kennedy, Otis B. Childs.

On taking the chair Mr. Little said that the occasion gave him great pleasure. The vast crowd evinced that a deep interest was taken in this important campaign. Twelve years ago we had elected Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. At that time we were on the verge of a civil war. When he took his seat at the head of the great Republican party he had found the country bankrupt, our navy scattered to the four corners of the globe, and everything possible donet to embarrass the Government. These were the circumstances under which the Republican party came into possession of the country. How well the party has performed its mission the state of country to-day plainly shows. We were never in a more prosperous condition than now. We are now asked to change this state of affairs, to give up the Government into the hands of those who approved of the Rebellion. Shall the change be made? The speaker thought not. Mr. Little did not propose to make a speech, but merely to preface the address of those who were to follow him. He then introduced Hon. R. H. Carnahan.

SPEECH OF MR. CARNAHAN.

Mr. Carnahan commenced his remarks by saying that it gave him great pleasure to meet so many, and as this was a Democratic neighborhood he hoped that none of that party were present. As the President had referred to the prosperity of the country he would carry the illustration a little further. The Republican party had been in the country for nearly four twelve years—to know what they have done in this time it is only necessary to read their record. In that time the wealth and natural resources of the country have doubled, and the manufacturing interests have tripled. Another important change had been wrought by the Republican party; one million citizens who had never before voted at a Presidential election would vote at this one. The country is now enjoying a prosperity never before seen. Every man is better paid than he ever was. The record of the party can be read around you—you need not go to the *Congressional Globe* to find it.

Heretofore there had been two great parties, dividing the country into two nearly equal organizations. Never before had two parties proposed the same principals. But now the Democratic party claimed to adopt our principles. If their professions are true, then there is little difference between the two parties. If they approve our course, why not come into our field and work with us? Although they have a few deserters from the Republican party, they are the same old enemy to-day that we have met for years.

The speaker then referred to the deserters who called themselves the Liberal party. There is really no Liberal party. The few who call themselves such are all under the next exercise. He said that till within the, last few years the idea commonly entertained with respect to general elementary education comprehended certain branches known by the terms reading, writing and arithmetic. A liberal education, one thousand were appointed by the President, and many of them were very small offices. Of these, nine or ten were Grant's relations, many of them were distant. Another charge made against Grant was that Grant left Washington to visit watering places. He would remind them that in the four years of the war Grant had stayed where he wanted to—Washington, Jefferson, and even Andy Johnson, had taken trips away from Washington while in office.

Mr. Carnahan next alluded to those who had lately been made voters. They knew, he said, fully the record of the leaders, and would not be beguiled by the pretentions of those who claimed to be their friends. Their present condition was not due to Wendell Phillips, Greeley and Sumner, but to the Republican party.

The importance of the State election was then urged. If the State is lost in October it may be possible to carry it in November, but it will be doubly difficult. The record of the party candidates for Governor were reviewed, and the charges made against Hartranft confuted. While Buckalew was doing all in his power to oppose Hartranft, Hartranft was at the front leading his men to battle.

The speaker concluded by urging them not to be beguiled into voting against Hartranft under the assurance that it would do no harm in the national election. They must have a very decisive rallying effect, not only in Pennsylvania, but in all other close States in the Union.

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Previous to the meeting the Callow Brass Band in uniform assembled in front of the stand and played a number of choice selections in a spirited style. The excellence of the music from a band which only dates its organization back for a year, was the subject of general remark and commendation.

The assemblage was called to order at eight o'clock by John A. Myler, Esq., upon whose motion, Mr. Archibald Blakely was called to the chair. In response to the honor Mr. Blakely made a few remarks, after which the organization was completed by the election of the following officers:

Vice Presidents.—C. Yeager, C. Willis, Geo. W. Hubley, Geo. Bothwell, C. W. Cooper, Dr. W. K. Thorn, John Williamson, Alex. Pasiley, John L. Dawes, Col. Wm. Neelle, Dr. Maderia, Alex. Trimble, Wm. Hamilton, Rud. Hender, Sam. Judge Siedle, M. Achelman, M. Mathias, Dr. Jas. S. Herron, A. N. Burchfield, Hugh McNeill, Samuel Druit, Joseph Myers, Jacob Stuckrath, G. Wolford and D. L. Crawford.

Mr. Blakely then introduced the orator of the evening, ex-Governor Sam Bard, of Tennessee, who delivered a most effective and telling speech of over an hour in length.

Mr. Bard had appeared as the friend and advocate of the Republican party, the only party powerful enough to perpetuate the Union for all time to come. As a great Presidential struggle was now pending, it was necessary that every man should take sides with one or other of the candidates put forward. The first question he would ask was: "Who is Mr. Greeley, and what does he represent?" He was a great journalist, a man of large erudition, large experience and the largest man in an erratic way in America. As a journalist, with a number of exceptions, homage must be paid to Mr. Greeley's talents. He had read freely, carefully, and it had required a very close race to keep up with him. He remembered Greeley as a very distinguished Fourierist. He had a very happy faculty of being many things at one time, and never great in any.

It is claimed that Greeley is honest. The speaker believed nothing of the kind, and he could say with truth that he had never supported Greeley for anything. Mr. Greeley had also been an advocate of spiritualism. On this point he had run crazy, as upon many others. With such views how could he expect to secure any of the votes of the Catholic Church? He had been not only a free trader, but every other shape of *ism*. He was a man unstable as water.

Greeley may die shortly after an inauguration, and Gratz Brown becomes the free trade President of the United States. He was a resident of Tennessee and that State was not ready to take Greeley because she had coal and iron and must have protection. Greeley had been everything in time and nothing long. He now sings small in sweet song to the Democratic party and was opening his arms to embrace Tammany Hall. He was now hobnobbing with Boss Tweed and Oakey Hall, and is now saying to every gutter snipe in New York "Come to my arms, you sweet creature of my love." He has even had the magnanimity to embrace Hoatzing Seymour.

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PITTSBURGH TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Respectable Attendance—First Day. Morning Session.

The fourth annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute began its session at ten o'clock yesterday morning, in the hall of the Central High School building. The attendance at the opening was rather moderate as to numbers, but quite respectable in character and appearance. The number present was a good deal increased before the close of the morning session, so that the audience became quite sizeable and fitting for the occasion. The ladies, as might have been expected, were out in greater force than the gentlemen.

Prof. J. M. Armstrong, of the New York State Normal School, at Fredonia, who was an instructive lecturer at the Institute in this city last year, is here. So favorably were his labors received at that time that it is regarded as among the most gratifying and promising features of the present session of the Institute that Prof. Armstrong is expected to take an active part in its exercises. He noticed the following leading educators of this vicinity present during the morning session: Rev. I. W. McKeever, George J. Luckey; Principals of Ward Schools, Geo. N. Monroe, N. W. Stephenson, J. M. Logan, J. C. Dolan, L. H. Eaton, A. Burtt, E. M. Stell, who were unanimously elected:

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Notice to Shippers.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY CO., Connellsville Route, PITTSBURGH, August 26, 1872.

After the 1st proximo freight for local stations on this road and the B. & O. will not be received after 4 P. M. Freight for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or any point East or South of Baltimore, will be received as usual, up to 5 P. M.

28 C. A. CHIPLEY, Agent.

Making way for the fall goods. Everything sold off at less than former marvellously cheap rates. Money earned by purchasing now at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Nothing sold at the Boston One Price Clothing Store but good goods, and no such bargains ever before offered in the city as may now be had at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

MILITARY.

Notes from Camp Creighton—Our Crack Regiment in Camp.

They have come, they have camped, they have departed. It was with no ordinary joy that the good denizens of magnificent old Westmoreland county witnessed the settling down in their midst, in a quiet, cool and romantic grove, of the time honored, battle marked regiment of the Duquesne Greys of Pittsburgh. I think under the newly revised military laws of Pennsylvania that all military regiments are required to go into camp for a brief term each year, in order that the members thereof may become familiar with the dreadful dull routine of military life. It is a capital idea. The holiday soldier is broken into a thing of stronger and more manly substance by this earnest process of soldier making. It would be superfluous on my part to here recite the

HISTORY OF THE GREYS.

The musses may sing their glory in measured words and golden language, but stout and sturdy history in blood hath written the record. Fidelity to their country in time of danger, patriotic order, promptitude, earnestness, alacrity to discharge the highest and noblest duties of men and citizens have been the conspicuous and characteristic marks of the noble Greys. In war they are daring and valiant; in peace unostentatious and dignified. Let no unhallowed voice call the roll. Hundreds of sainted names will not respond. Quietly in the church yard many rest in the sad, silent, deep repose of death. In unknown spots, where alone the sombre willow weeps, and the thoughtless birds hourly chant the holy anthems of Nature, where carnage and war's confusion delighted fair fields, and turned the glory of a peaceful God into the desolation of a wicked devil, where brave men fell, and swiftly passed into the unknown realms of eternity, and only in the human waves of time will the canal the Petrel struck a barge containing their names be found. Here we meet the soldiers from head to foot. The Colonel is the very essence of military propriety, and is evidently bearing all the honors so gratifying since his record in the service is as well known as his suavity and politeness in civil life. Then Guthrie, as splendid a specimen of well developed manhood, mentally, as one could find in a fortnight's journey. He gives tone to all he does, and none can help robbing him of a portion of such grace. Adjutant Foster is full of vim and life, and of such is the glory of our volunteer army. Markle knows his business as commissary, and if I may venture the remark, I would urge him to start a hotel, for we all grew fat under his liberal dispensation of the good things of this life. Where there were so many good fellows (and who among the Greys is not a genuine good fellow?) it would be invidious for me to single out any for special notice. Suppose I would tell of the mischievous pranks of Conlon, the artistic executions on canvas by Robitzer, the antics of Wilt, who, in cold blood, shot down a harmless goose because it hissed at the American flag, the jokes of Hagen, the drill of Moore, the gymnastic exhibitions of Fred. Dierst, whose muscle would abash O'Baldwin, of Brechts' steady men, of Pap Kennedy's drollery, of Brother Reid's prayers; of Schultz's and Hechtheimer's dialogues, of Krickenden's commentaries on camp discipline, of Petrie's best jokes, of Vick's headquarters, of Steinmeyer's experience in hunting corn—well, suppose I would tell all I know, then you would have a book of such spicy book, won't do it. It will be as good as a quarto volume to say that the camp was a success. Could I qualify the word I would say that it was a *grand* success. Not a single thing occurred to mar the genial happiness of the occasion. While everybody was required to walk *a la Spaniole* in camp, yet the utmost freedom was enjoyed. The guards and the latchstrings of hospitality were always out. The latter was visited daily by hundreds of the ladies and gentlemen, all of whom were made guests of the citizen soldiery, and welcome ones, too. The tables were spread in such manner as would even call the word of admiration from Jim Anderson, of the St. Charles. I don't know where the spring chickens or corn came from, but they were there in beautiful plentifulness. The only drawback was that the camp term was too short. Next time let it be ten days. T. P. H.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

The Council of South Pittsburgh met last evening in regular monthly session.

Present—Messrs. Cready, Brown, Haines, Slicker, Williams, and Burgess Murray in the chair.

On ordinance empowering the Burgess to transfer the Hose House lot to the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad in exchange for a lot opposite the present site of the Hose House, was read and finally passed.

A number of bills were then read and warrants ordered for the same.

The gas bill for the last three months amounted to $182.92.

The Burgess read a copy of the notice given to the Borough Council on the 8th of May, 1871, by Mr. Robinson, President of the Monongahela and Coal Hill Turnpike Company, relinquishing to the Borough that part of the road lying within the limits of South Pittsburgh. It was read for information, as few, if any, Council men knew that the road belonged to the Borough.

Mr. Brown, who was in council in 1871, stated that the communication had never been formally accepted by the Council at the time, and no record of it had been placed on the minutes of the Council. The matter was left in the hands of the Street Committee. The Clerk read a petition from citizens residing between Manor and Carson streets, asking for relief from the water coming down the hill on their property, on account of the changing of the water courses by the Railroad Bompany.

The petition was, on motion, laid on the table for the reason that Council had nothing to do in the matter, but it remained with each individual to protect himself against the Railroad Company in the courts.

Several citizens of the borough were present and asked whether anything could be done to prevent the building of a proposed house on Fifth street.

The Burgess stated that the Solicitor thought that as the people had not protested against the vacation of the lower part of the street at the time it was done, many years ago, and the time for protesting had passed now.

The only chance there would be is to get up a petition to have the street opened, and fight Messrs. Chambers, who now occupy the vacated part, in the courts.

Mr. Brown made some remarks about extending the line Water street further into the river and selling present Water street to the property owners on that street. But after considerable discussion nothing was done in the matter, and on motion, adjourned.

Letters Held for Postage.

Mr. Lambig, Parker's Landing, Pa., 6c; German Sick Relief Society, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Stadler & Co., New York, N. Y., 3c; Mrs. Martha Clemens, Cleveland, Ohio, 3c; Matt P. Wood, Terre Haute, Ind., 3c; Joseph Albre, Boston, Mass., 3c; Benjamin Hill, Hudson City, N. J., 3c; David Phillips, Drifton, Pa., 3c.

It is an undeniable fact, that Dr. Richenbach No. 11 Market street cures Rupture in less time than any other physician in the city. If you are afflicted, call.

If you want a cool suit for these hot days, and want to get one for next to nothing, go to the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

A SAD STORY.

Suicide at the Union Depot—A Man Cuts His Throat from Ear to Ear—Temporary Insanity Superinduced by Poverty and Trouble—A Destitute Family.

One of the saddest cases of poverty, destitution and death that we have ever recorded was developed at the Union Depot yesterday morning.

It seems that there arrived at the depot Wednesday evening a German family, consisting of a man and wife and three children, from Carlisle, Pa. The man gave his name as Michael Aenseatler, and told a distressing story. He had only been in the country about a year, was a stone mason by trade, and had been doing well in Carlisle when he was attacked with ague and fever, and was rendered unable to work for the past five or six months. They had no friends in the town, but through the exertions of a step-daughter, a young girl seventeen years of age, who took in washing, the family managed to exist.

Recently Aenseatler received a letter from a sister living in Columbus, Ohio, urging him to bring his family on that place, as she thought he could do better there than in Carlisle. He resolved to take her advice, and prepared for the journey. He left Carlisle on Friday, accompanied by his family and by a neighbor named Hahn, who had befriended the unfortunate family, and who accompanied them, with a part of his own family, for the sake of companionship. The party remained at Altoona over Sunday. At that place Aenseatler obtained passes for himself and family to this city. They arrived at eight o'clock, Monday night.

On the way out from Carlisle, Aenseatler talked continually of his condition and manifested decided indications of mental derangement. Several times he attempted to jump from the train. In order, as he said, to get rid of a man who was after him. His attempts at self-destruction, however, were frustrated by the vigilance of Mr. Hahn.

He slept in the waiting room of the depot all night, and yesterday arose about 5o'clock and asked to be shown to a water closet. He remained out so long that his wife became uneasy, and went to the water closet, where she found him with his throat cut from ear to ear. Her screams attracted the attention of the officers on duty, and quickly called Dr. Hamilton, but before the physician arrived the man was dead. He was living when first discovered, but only gasped once or twice. His head was thrown back and was almost severed from the body. There was no weapon about, but it is supposed he used a razor and then threw it down the closet.

Coroner West was notified of the affair as soon as possible and an inquest was held, a verdict being rendered in accordance with the facts. The body was taken in charge by Mr. L. Bernhauser, undertaker, and buried in Uniondale Cemetery at the expense of the county.

The deceased was about thirty-five years of age. He left a widow, and three children, one of whom is an infant. The oldest is but seventeen. The family were entirely destitute and a collection was taken up around the depot, which netted $20 for their benefit. The wife and daughter concluded to return to Carlisle and the party was furnished free transportation accordingly, and started back in the afternoon.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

THREE common cases were disposed of by Mayor Callow yesterday morning.

YESTERDAY Jacob Metz was committed to jail for trial by Justice Hoerr, on charge of aggravated assault and battery upon his wife.

LAURA LYNE was yesterday sent to the Work House, by Mayor Callow, for the period of six months, for acting disorderly in the park.

THOMAS JONES languishes in jail to await a hearing on a charge of assault and battery upon Luke Dillon. He was committed by Justice Leiter.

YESTERDAY morning George Brown was sent by the Mayor to the Work House, for thirty days, on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

THOS. L. WILSON, a farmer residing in Penn township, is charged before Alderman Strain with having attempted to outrage a person of a little girl about twelve years of age, a daughter of a lady of this city. The mother states that she bought some fruit from the defendant, and had sent the little girl to the orchard for it, when the outrage was made. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

ALDERMAN MCMASTERS yesterday took the information of Emil Berger against Christian Yerger, whom he charged with the larceny of his household goods from the house of Mrs. Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIGARS DE JOY.

HELP NATURE TO RALLY.

After an attack of fever or other acute disease has passed off and nature is endeavoring to rally, the whole system requires the effort with the standard vegetable tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nothing known to the physicians or pharmacopolist expedites convalescence like this vitalizing invigorant. Persons who have been prostrated by long-continued sickness recover their lost flesh, strength and cheerfulness in less than half the time that would be required to recuperate without it. It is the most genial as well as the most harmless of medicated stimulants, and as a remedy for (as well as a preventive of) dyspepsia